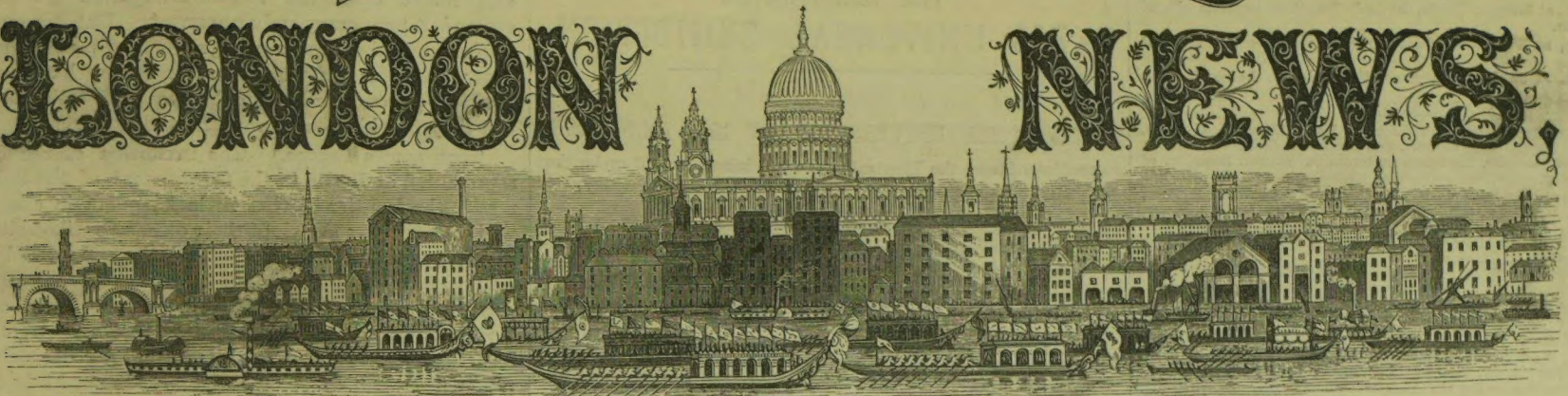


# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



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SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1878.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.  
By Post, 6<sup>d</sup>.



THE AUSTRIAN PROVINCES OF DALMATIA: STREET SCENE IN RAGUSA.—SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service, performed at Broxmouth House by the Rev.



## The Extra Supplement.

## ELY CATHEDRAL.

We present, in the large Engraving that forms our Extra Supplement this week, a view of the majestic Cathedral of Ely, which was visited by the British Archaeological Association during their late Congress at Wisbech. This week, their proceedings were brought to a close, after an interesting visit to Cambridge on Monday last. Ely, a city of eight or nine thousand people, and a Bishop's see, is about seventy miles from London, sixteen beyond Cambridge, and twenty-seven from the sea at Lynn Regis. It is the capital of the district called the Isle of Ely, which comprises the northern part of Cambridgeshire, and which formerly was rather a group of small islands, a sort of inland archipelago, surrounded or interspersed with lakes and fens, than a single island of that name. We refer to the valuable new book mentioned in our last, "The Fen-Land," by Messrs. S. H. Miller and Sydney Skertchly, for ample description and history of that remarkable district. Ely Cathedral occupies the site of a monastery founded in the year 673 by Princess Etheldreda (Audrey), daughter of a King of the East Angles, and widow first of Tonbert, the Saxon Prince of the South Fens, secondly of Egfrid, King of Northumberland. She endowed her convent, both of monks and nuns, with all the lands of the Isle of Ely, bequeathed to her by her first husband. After the Norman Conquest, the party of English led by Hereward, still standing in arms against the Conqueror, made their Camp of Refuge in this neighbourhood, trusting to its natural defences of marsh and mere. King William I. appointed a relative of his own, Simeon, Prior of Winchester, to be Abbot of Ely, by whom, in 1083, the building of the oldest, or Norman, part of the existing church was begun, and this was carried on by Abbot Richard, son of the Earl of Clare.

Under King Henry I. the Abbey was converted into an Episcopal See, which was erected in 1109, its first occupant being Bishop Hervé Le Breton, translated from the diocese of Bangor. Among the succeeding Bishops were several men of mark; Bishop Nigel, nephew to the powerful Bishop Roger of Salisbury, and Lord High Treasurer of the Kingdom; Bishop William Longchamp, Chancellor and Grand Justiciary under Richard I., and the stout opponent of John; Bishop Eustace, who took an active part in John's dispute with the Barons; Bishop Hotham, Lord Chancellor in the reign of Edward II.; and one of still greater eminence, Bishop Morton, who was the chief agent in overthrowing Richard III. and bringing in Henry Tudor, and who became Archbishop of Canterbury. Since the Reformation, likewise, the see of Ely has been held by several distinguished Churchmen.

The Cathedral is well described in a neat "Handbook" published by Messrs. T. A. Hills and Son, Minster Place, Ely, the tenth edition of which was issued last year. There is a more elaborate treatise, "The Architectural History of Ely Cathedral," by the Rev. D. J. Stewart, Minor Canon, and one of older date, by the Rev. James Benthall. Upon the occasion, in October, 1873, of the bi-sexcentenary celebration of Etheldreda's foundation of Ely Abbey, Dean Merivale compiled a memorial volume (also published by Messrs. T. A. Hills and Son), which contains all the speeches, lectures, sermons, and other addresses delivered at that festival, with a full report of the proceedings, and an account of the works for the restoration of the sacred building. Sir Gilbert Scott's lecture upon its architectural characteristics may here be consulted with advantage.

The view drawn by our Artist, Mr. S. Read, is taken from the north-west, showing the gap left by the fall of the north transept tower, at what date is not certainly known. The corresponding transept tower on the south side is seen, to the right hand of the great tower, rising above the roof of the west front. In the eastward part of the building, a beautiful octagonal structure, of moderate height, marks the junction of the nave with the choir, here crossed by the great transept, which is chiefly Norman, and the most ancient portion of the Cathedral. To the left hand in our view, and thus situated, not as usual, east of the choir, but parallel with the choir on its north side, is the Lady Chapel, which was originally the shrine of St. Etheldreda. The entire length of the cathedral is 565 ft., which is greater than that of any other Gothic church in Europe; and if the Lady Chapel were in the ordinary position, behind the choir, the whole edifice would be 100 ft. longer. The nave, 203 ft. long, 72 ft. 6 in. wide, including the aisles, and 72 ft. high, is of late Norman construction. Its ceiling has recently been adorned with a series of paintings on wood, representing Bible history subjects, by two accomplished amateurs, the late Mr. Styleman Le Strange, of Hunstanton, and Mr. Gambier Parry. The great tower, and also the two transept towers near the west end, were probably built by Bishop Geoffrey Riddell, in the latter part of the twelfth century; but the upper turrets are of Perpendicular style. The noblest feature, however, of the whole Cathedral is the central octagonal structure, which was built in about twenty years, from 1321 to 1342, by Prior Alan of Walsingham, in place of the old central tower of the Norman Abbot Simeon, which had suddenly fallen. The octagon is so arranged as to take in the entire breadth of the church, including the aisles both of nave and choir; its interior presents four large and four smaller arches, with lofty clustered shafts to support a ribbed vaulting of timber, and the lantern above all. This is said to be unique in Gothic architecture. Part of the choir, and the Lady Chapel also, which is of unusual dimensions and very beautiful, are of the same period, the first half of the fourteenth century. There is, perhaps, no cathedral in Great Britain which displays more adequately the characteristics of different stages in the progress of ecclesiastical architecture than this Cathedral of Ely, the Queen of the East Anglian Fenland.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

Another of the remaining sketches by our Special Artist late in South Africa, which we have called "Reminiscences of the Kaffir War," finds place among the Engravings in this Number. It is that of the departure of Governor Sir Bartle Frere, on his return from the eastern frontier, at King William's Town, to the colonial capital city, Capetown. His Excellency has just now closed the Session of the Legislative Assembly at Capetown, where he, in the name of the Government, specially commended to the constituencies at the ensuing elections the necessity of a united South Africa for purposes of defence, commerce, civilisation, and progress. The interests of all the colonies and States, he urged, were one, and he hoped the country would give no uncertain answer upon the most important subject ever submitted to its judgment. The latest reports from the frontier show that some still think that the Kaffir rebellion is not yet quite extinguished; but official information does not warrant such a conclusion. Another chief, Delima, with his followers, has surrendered at Mount Coke, and the disarmament of the people is being carried on with ease. Mr. Griffiths will shortly resume office as the

Robert Buchanan, minister of Dunbar. Mr. Buchanan was presented to her Majesty. The Queen drove in the afternoon to Dunglass Castle, the seat of Sir Basil Hall, Bart., and through its policies, returning to Broxmouth by way of Innerwick, Thurston, and Barney Hill, the seat of Sir William Miller. The Earl of Haddington joined the Royal dinner circle.

On Monday her Majesty and the Prince and Princess, with the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe, drove to Tynninghame, the residence of the Earl of Haddington, and to the ruins of Tantallon Castle, where she was received by Sir Hew and Lady Hamilton Dalrymple. Sir David Baird was presented to the Queen. On the way through Dunbar 500 girls were ranged on each side of the principal streets and strewed flowers on the path. Her Majesty planted a cedar-tree in Broxmouth Park in commemoration of her visit. The Queen left Broxmouth in the evening. The Earl of Haddington was in attendance on horseback, and a guard of the Haddington Artillery Volunteers was drawn up at the station, the road was lined with torchbearers and the town illuminated, and her Majesty's ship Lord Warden, in the Dunbar roads, burned blue lights at sea. The Queen took leave of the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe at Dunbar railway station, and proceeded by special train en route for Balmoral. Her Majesty was much gratified by the loyalty displayed on the occasion of her visit to Broxmouth, and by the beauty of the surrounding country.

The Queen arrived at Ballater at eight o'clock on Tuesday morning, and was met by Colonel Farquharson, of Invercauld, and Mr. J. T. Mackenzie, of Kintail. A guard of honour, a company of the 79th Highlanders, under Captain Gordon, was in attendance. The Royal party drove in open carriages to Balmoral.

Her Majesty charged Viscount Torrington to present her Order of Victoria and Albert to the Queen of the Belgians on the occasion of the silver wedding of the King and Queen.

Her Majesty, Princess Christian, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold sent wreaths of flowers and immortelles to be placed upon the coffin of the late Madame Van de Weyer at her funeral at Windsor.

The Hon. Harriet Phipps is Maid of Honour in Waiting, and General Viscount Bridport has arrived as Equerry in Waiting to the Queen.

## THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales and the King of Denmark visited the wreck of the Eurydice on Saturday last, proceeding from Cowes in the turret-ship Thunderer. They made a close examination of the ship, and clambered on to the top side of the wreck, which lies on its starboard bilge at an angle of 39 deg.; and here the means to be adopted for canting the Eurydice on to her port bilge for caulking her lee side were explained. The Prince, with the King of Denmark and Princes Albert Victor and George of Wales, paid a visit to Portsmouth on Monday, and made a tour of inspection of the dockyard. The Princess, with her children, pays daily visits to the Queen of Denmark at Lisburn House.

Prince and Princess Christian left Cumberland Lodge on Monday en route for Germany. Their Royal Highnesses intend to return to England about the middle of October.

Princess Louise of Lorne and the Marquis of Lorne were compelled to vacate their residence on Sunday week at Kissingen in consequence of an extensive fire having broken out in close contiguity to it, and which continued to rage during the night. The Marquis and the Duke of Cambridge were most active in removing the property, not only from the Princess's residence, but from the adjacent houses. The Princess was obliged to remain in a small room at the Kurhaus during the night.

The annual gathering of the Cambrian Archaeological Association was held last week at Lampeter, in Cardiganshire.

The Orleans Club, Twickenham, will be closed for the winter season on Monday next, Sept. 2.

It is announced that, the resignation of Mr. Justice Keogh having been accepted, the seat on the Irish Bench has been accepted by Mr. Gibson, Q.C., Attorney-General for Ireland.

The annual harvest-home at the Philanthropic Society's Farm School, Redhill, was held on Wednesday. Three hundred boys participated in the entertainments, which were witnessed by a large number of friends of the society.

The Isle of Thanet Flower Show, held at Mr. Hannam's Park, at St. Peter's, on Wednesday, was attended by a large number of visitors. Among those present were Messrs. Pemberton and Deedes, the two members for East Kent, and Sir George Bowyer, M.P.

An Eisteddfod was held at Llanwrtyd Wells on Monday. The principal choirs and bands in Glamorganshire, Pembrokeshire, and other counties in Wales took part in the contest. Miss Hattie Davis, Miss Jeannie Lewis, and Eos Morlais were among the vocalists. Dr. Morgan, of Llanelly, was conductor. The adjudicators were Mr. Owen, of Chester, and Mrs. Watson, of Llanwrtydd Hall. There was a large attendance, both of English and Welsh. Mr. Arthur Morgan was president.

The autumnal meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce began on Monday at the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield. Mr. Sampson S. Lloyd, M.P., the president of the association, occupied the chair. Upwards of 150 delegates, representing the whole of the Chambers of Commerce throughout the country, were present. They were welcomed to the town by the Mayor (Alderman Mappin), the Master Cutler (Alderman Ward), and the president of the Sheffield Chamber (Mr. W. K. Peace). An introductory address was delivered by the president, who expressed an opinion that great benefit would result from the appointment of a Minister of the first rank to attend to commercial interests, and of a Minister under him to attend to agriculture. A resolution urging the Government to maintain the principle of free trade in the negotiation of foreign treaties having been adopted unanimously, the Sheffield Chamber submitted a motion asking for a Royal Commission to inquire into the causes of the decline of the foreign trade of the country. This motion was carried by a majority of 27 to 23, which the chairman said was too small to enable the associated chambers to take action upon the resolution. Another resolution agreed to was that a deputation should wait upon the Prime Minister to urge upon him the necessity of the appointment of a Minister of Commerce and Agriculture.—On Wednesday a resolution was adopted against the Employers' Liability for Injury Bill. With respect to the cost of foreign telegrams, a deputation was appointed to wait upon the Postmaster-General and present a report that might be considered at the telegraphic conference next year. Resolutions were passed against the present system of paying factory surgeons, and in favour of the Bankruptcy Act Amendment Bill. In the evening the Mayor (Alderman Mappin) gave a dinner, which was attended by nearly 400 gentlemen. Mr. Roebuck, M.P., replied on behalf of the House of Commons, and advised the association to endeavour to bring about a universal commercial law. Mr. Mundella, M.P., and others also responded.

Governor's agent in Basutoland. Colonel Jarvis will have temporary charge of the colonial forces. Colonel Lanyon and Captain Warren, with a force of 500 men, had a successful engagement with the Batlapis fifty-five miles north-east of Kurman. The enemy's fortifications covered some acres of ground; they were well armed, and fought with determination. Thirty-nine were found killed in the intrenchments. The casualties on our side were five men mortally wounded or killed. From the Transvaal we learn that Captain Clarke is making an effective impression on Secoceni's people, many of whom are surrendering. General Thesiger is now in Natal.

## THE NEW BELLS FOR ST. PAUL'S.

We give an Illustration of the first and largest bell, of the new peal of twelve, presented to the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, which are to be placed in the north-west tower of the Cathedral, as described in our last. This bell, which is the gift of the Corporation of London, ranks as the "tenor," and weighs not less than three tons and three cwt. The others, given by the Grocers', Clothworkers', Fishmongers', Merchant Taylors', Salters', Drapers', and Turners' Companies (Lady Burdett-Coutts, as a member of the last-named Company, bearing a handsome part in the gift), are of smaller dimensions, though one of these weighs 45 cwt. and another 33 cwt. The aggregate weight of the twelve is about eleven tons, cast by Messrs. Taylor and Co., of Loughborough, Leicestershire. Each bell bears on one side the emblematic device of the cathedral, and on the other side the armorial bearings of the company presenting it, with the company's motto and the name of the master at the time of the vote. Messrs. Shaw, of King Edward-street, under the superintendence of the cathedral architect, Mr. Penrose, have executed the necessary alterations and fittings. The work of preparation has entailed an outlay of about £1000.

## MUSIC.

The season of the Covent-Garden Promenade Concerts is now half-way towards its completion, which will be at the end of another four weeks. Recent performances have comprised the four first symphonies of Beethoven, No. 4 (in B flat) having been given on Monday, the following four being reserved for the subsequent Mondays. Thus the whole series of these grand works, except the ninth and last (the "choral"), will have been heard in regular order during the present season of Messrs. Gatti's concerts. That accomplished pianist Madame Montigny-Rémaury, having left London, has been replaced by M. Paul Viardot, the eminent violinist, who appeared on Saturday evening, and executed Mendelssohn's concerto with those excellent qualities of style and mechanism on which we have more than once commented in noticing his performance of the same work elsewhere. Saturday's concert included an effective orchestral arrangement of prominent themes from Mr. Sullivan's comic opera, "H.M.S. Pinafore," comprising prominent solos for Mr. Radcliff (flute), Mr. Horton (oboe), Mr. Lazarus (clarinet), Mr. Hughes (ophicleide), and Mr. Howard Reynolds (cornet), &c. Two pieces were encored, as was M. Gounod's exquisite piece of musical drollery, the "Funeral March of a Marionette." Another specialty in the programme was the orchestral "Suite," by the late M. Georges Bizet, entitled "L'Arlésienne," of which highly characteristic work, by the composer of "Carmen," we have already spoken in reference to its first performance in England at one of the concerts of Madame Viardot-Louis. Other pieces, classical and popular, completed Saturday's programme. During last week the principal solo vocalists have been Mdlle. Alma Verdi, Mesdames Rose Hersee, Edith Wynne, and Antoinette Sterling, Miss Anna Williams, Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Bridson, and Mr. Maybrick. A classical night was given on Wednesday. Mdlle. Stella Faustina made her first appearance and was warmly received in the air "Una voce" ("Il Barbiere di Siviglia") and "Ah, non giunge" ("La Sonnambula"), for the latter of which she received an encore.

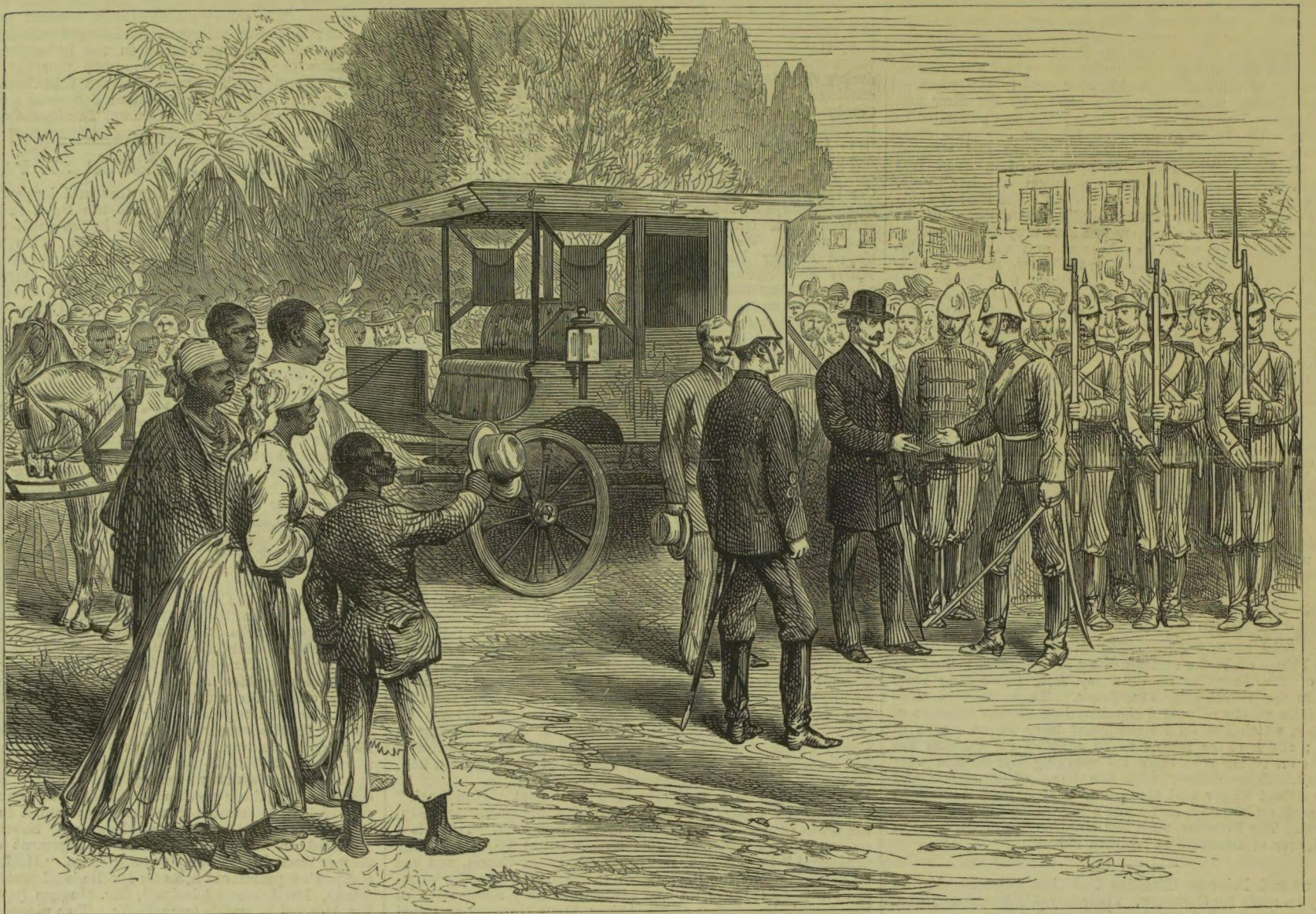
"The Crown Diamonds" is the opera announced for this (Saturday) evening at the Alexandra Palace, the principal characters to be sustained by Madame Blanche Cole, Miss Lucy Franklin, Mr. Parkinson, Mr. Ludwig, and Mr. Marler.

## AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

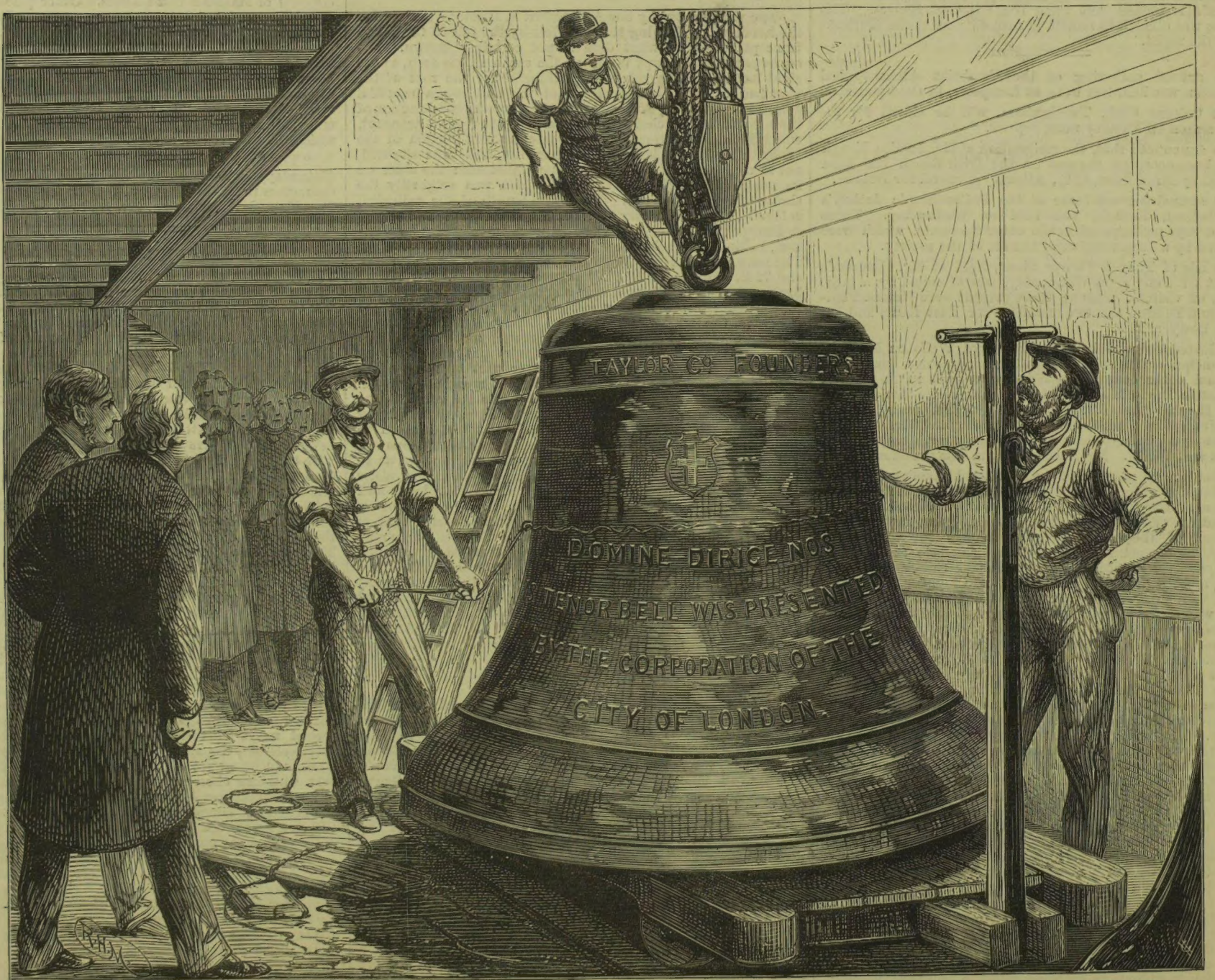
The exhibition of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in connection with the annual show of the Cheshire Agricultural Society was opened last Saturday in Toft Park, Knutsford. In open classes the Duke of Westminster took the first prize for hunters, and the Stand Stud Company first for cart horses; Lieut.-Colonel Cornwall Leigh was first in the class for young cart horses, and Mr. Wilson, Coddington, took the Duke of Westminster's prize for brood mares for hunters. In the open class for cattle the Stand Stud Company took the first prize for old shorthorn bulls and for shorthorn cows. Mr. Ackers, Painswick, Gloucestershire, took the first prize for shorthorn heifers. Mr. Ackers was also successful in the pig class, along with Sir Philip Egerton. All the prizes for sheep went to Mr. Cooke and Mr. Bowdage Mold. In the class restricted to tenant farmers in the county there was a moderate show of cattle, of which the principal feature was the bull class. The prize winners in this class were pronounced better than anything shown at any previous show of the Cheshire Society. There was also a good show of horses, especially agricultural horses. The show of turn-outs was good, and the jumping excellent. The society's first prize was awarded to Mr. Goodall, of Altrincham, and Mr. Cossins was second with Blue Peter. The Local Committee's first prize was won by Mr. Dodsworth's Snowdrop, and Mr. Goodall was second. The Duke of Westminster and Lieutenant-Colonel Leigh were awarded medals for extra stock in horses, and Lord de Tabley and several others for some splendid Highland bullocks and Alderney and Channel Island cattle. Mr. Leicester, on whose ground the show was held, showed the best collection of farm produce. A large number of medals were awarded for implements and for special merit in various classes. Prizes were awarded for cheese classes, the show of which was not large, owing to the season not being yet sufficiently advanced for the maturity of best Cheshire cheeses. There were also several awards for farms and cottages.—The Duke of Westminster, speaking at a luncheon in connection with this show, accepted the Cattle Bill as a happy compromise between the town populations, as representing the consuming interest, and the agriculturists.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Lancashire Agricultural Society, the most important association in the north of England, was held on Wednesday at the Townhall, Lancaster. Lord Winmarleigh presided. The arrangements for the forthcoming three days' exhibition at Lancaster were discussed. The inspectors read their awards for the best arable farms, dairy or stock farms, and green crops. The rewards to men and women, servants and labourers in the county, were also made. The next exhibition will probably be held at Manchester.





REMINISCENCES OF THE LATE KAFFIR WAR: GOVERNOR SIR BARTLE FRERE LEAVING THE FRONTIER.



NEW PEAL OF BELLS FOR ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL: THE TENOR BELL, PRESENTED BY THE CITY CORPORATION.





PARIS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION: THE TUNISIAN, EGYPTIAN, AND SWEDISH PAVILIONS, IN THE TROCADÉRO PARK.



## THE AUSTRIAN CAMPAIGN IN BOSNIA.

A special Map, designed to illustrate the advance of the Austrian military forces through Bosnia and Herzegovina, in order to occupy those provinces according to the resolution of the Berlin Congress, is presented in our Supplement. Three different series of thick dotted lines, each with a few ramifications and detours, show the routes of march taken by three separate portions of the army under their respective commanders, intending to act in concert with each other. These lines must not be confounded with the thinner dotted lines, which indicate the frontier boundaries of Dalmatia, Servia, and Montenegro. It will be most expedient for the reader at once to find the objective points of the threefold movement, which are, in Herzegovina, the towns of Livno, Mostar, and Stolacz, approached by General Jovanovich from Dalmatia; in Bosnia, the capital city, named Serajevo or Bosna Serai; and Zvornik, on the Drina, which is on the Servian frontier. The troops of General Jovanovich met with a slight resistance at Citluk on the 4th inst., but took possession of Mostar, the capital of Herzegovina, next day, without any more fighting. The Austrians were received by the municipality and townspeople with expressions of welcome. Livno and Stolacz have also been occupied; but at Ravonice, beyond the last-mentioned place, on the 13th inst., a detachment of Austrians was attacked by Moslem insurgents in superior force, and got the worst of it. Last week a battle was fought near Stolacz, where the enemy were defeated by Jovanovich, and were driven towards the Montenegrin frontier at Bilek.

The operations in Bosnia have been far more difficult and important. General Baron von Philippovich is the Commander-in-Chief, with General Szapary commanding his left wing, on the road from Doboj towards Zvornik, and with General Tegetthoff and the Duke of Wurtemberg holding minor commands. The main body of the forces has advanced from Brod, on the Save, by Derbend or Derwent, to the River Bosna at Doboj, and has marched up the Bosna valley, suffering temporary check at Maglaj, on the 5th inst., from an ambush laid for one of the Hussar regiments, but defeating the enemy at Zepce and two or three other places, in the following days. In the mean time, another army corps was moving southward from Banjaluka, where the Archduke John Salvator had established his headquarters. Travnik was occupied on the 10th inst., and a junction was soon afterwards effected between the right-hand column and the main army. On the 15th a battle was fought at Han Belalovac, in which the Mohammedans were defeated with much loss. Tegetthoff then pushed on to join the advanced guard of the main army in storming the town of Serajevo, which was effected on the 19th, but not without a sanguinary resistance, and terrible havoc and slaughter of the townspeople.

The left wing of the army, led by General Szapary eastward from Doboj, has encountered formidable opposition, which is supposed to derive some assistance from Servian volunteers, and has been compelled to retreat from Tuzla, fighting at Gracanica to secure its passage of the river. Its commander is now at Doboj awaiting reinforcements, with which he is to resume his advance upon Zvornik. He had to fight in defence of his position at Doboj on Monday last.

We learn from Vienna that the mobilisation of the Austrian troops has raised the army of General Philippovich to a strength of between 125,000 and 130,000 men. The garrisons of Trieste and Goritz, which had been reduced by the dispatch of men to Bosnia, are now being strongly reinforced. A strong garrison is also being stationed at Semlin.

Our Special Artist, Mr. J. Bell, who is with the army of General Philippovich, has sent us sketches of the recent conflicts in the Bosnia valley, which shall appear in our next week's Paper. The Engraving on our front page, and that which occupies another page of this Number, are from sketches taken a year or two since by Mr. Melton Prior, when he was in Dalmatia and Herzegovina, at the outbreak of the provincial hostilities which soon brought on the Russo-Turkish War. They represent street scenes in Ragusa, the notable Adriatic seaport belonging to the Austrian Empire, and in Grahovo, a small frontier town of Herzegovina which has recently been annexed to the principality of Montenegro. The people of Grahovo, at the time when our Artist's sketch was made there, were engaged in festivities to celebrate the arrival of Prince Nikita of Montenegro, their future ruler. As for Ragusa, that city was, and still is, full of distressed refugees from the neighbouring Turkish provinces, who had sought Austrian protection. It is upon this account that we have considered the subjects of these two sketches not inappropriate, as aiding to illustrate the origin and the motives of the present military intervention in Bosnia and Herzegovina.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

The Grand Duchess Catherine of Russia arrived on Tuesday evening in Paris.

M. de Marcère, the Minister of the Interior, was entertained at a banquet at Mortagne on Monday, and made a speech on the condition of France. He gave the assurance that there was no ground for fear that the existing tranquillity and prosperity of the country would not continue. It had been said daily that the meeting of the Chambers would be the signal for fresh complications. These gloomy forebodings were uttered by those who had an interest in their realisation. There was no ground for anticipating fresh misfortunes. The nation was not tired of her long good behaviour, and her Republican representatives were at one with her. Frenchmen might not all be agreed as to certain minor points, but on the essential point of an unswerving determination to uphold the Republic there was no difference of opinion among them.

While M. de Marcère was delivering a speech intended to inspire France with confidence in the future, M. Paul de Cassagnac, at Brossac, in the Charente, was uttering one of the most violent and seditious diatribes which he has ever composed. He accused the Republican party with being a mass of greedy place-hunters, who are refusing liberty to the people, as is evidenced by their conduct in annulling so many of the late elections. He foretold the speedy coming of the Fourth Napoleon, and said that although France had driven Kings from the throne it had never ceased to care for Imperialism. He concluded by drawing a most gloomy picture of the decline and death-throes of the Republic.

M. Teisserenc de Bort announces that, with a view to encourage improvement in French agriculture, he will during the year 1879 award one gold medal of 1000f.; one silver ditto of 700f., two ditto of 600f., two ditto of 500f., and one of 300f. to such landowners or farmers in the Hautes or Basses Alpes as shall have utilised in the most intelligent manner the waters of the irrigating canals.

On Tuesday evening the members of the Monetary Congress were entertained at dinner by Marshal MacMahon.

Mr. Cunliffe Owen, C.B., was entertained at a luncheon yesterday week by the United States Commissioner. In proposing his health Governor McCormack ascribed much of the success of the exhibits of English-speaking people to Mr. Owen's energy, tact, and good management.

The French Association for the Advancement of Science, which usually visits some provincial town, met on the 22nd inst. at Paris, when M. Frémy gave an address on the manufacture of soda and of steel. M. Gambetta was present, and several German scientific men accepted invitations to attend, the first time this has happened since the war.

A meeting of working men to advocate international peace was held in Paris on Sunday afternoon at the theatre of the Château d'Eau, under the presidency of M. Tolain. About 5000 persons were present. Letters were read from MM. Victor Hugo and Louis Blanc. The English delegates who spoke were Mr. Cremer, of London; Mr. Slater, of Manchester; and Mr. Rolley, of Sheffield. A collection was made at the doors on behalf of the families of political prisoners.

The International Horticultural Exhibition was opened at Versailles on Saturday last. *Galignani* states that a British exhibitor, Mr. John Wills, who entered his display in the seventeenth class, was successful in carrying off fifteen first and two second prizes, among them being the Grand First Prize and a splendid Sevres vase given by the Government.

General Noyes, the United States Minister in Paris, gave a dinner on the 22nd in honour of the American delegates to the Monetary Conference.

The Commercial Congress decided yesterday week in favour of a commercial international code, and resolved to appoint a committee, who are to prepare a draught and report to the Congress of 1880, which will be held in Belgium.

General Chanzy, the Governor of Algeria, has been presented with the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour, which, now that vacant marshalships are not filled up, is the highest honour he could have received. The decree mentions as his qualifications that he became Grand Officer of the order on Dec. 2, 1870, was awarded the military medal on Feb. 13, 1872, has had thirty-seven years of service, and seen thirty-five campaigns.

There are 1150 entries for the International Horse Show to be opened on Sept. 1. Seventy of these are from England, one hundred from Belgium, and twenty-five from Russia; other countries being also represented.

A Council of French Ministers was held on the 22nd, under the presidency of Marshal MacMahon, at which, according to the *National*, the question of the Crédit Foncier was considered at great length. The council postponed its decision until more ample information was obtained. The President signed eighty pardons and commutations of sentences in favour of persons condemned for participation in the Commune.

The new sub-governors of the Crédit Foncier, MM. Leveque and Leguay, were installed on Wednesday. M. Mallet, one of the oldest members of the board, has resigned, apparently in order to mark his disapproval of the dismissal of MM. de Soubeyran and Leviez.

The death is announced of M. Charpentier, formerly Professor of Rhetoric and the author of many original works and translations, in his ninety-second year.

Marshal MacMahon on Wednesday conferred the Legion of Honour of different grades on Algerian chiefs.

The *Liberté* announces, with all reserve, that a marriage has been arranged between M. Gambetta and Mdle. Guichard, the niece of M. Dubouché. Mdle. Guichard has a dowry of 18,000,000f.

## SPAIN.

Royal honours are to be paid to the remains of the late Queen Christina, which will be taken to Spain and interred in the mausoleum of the Kings of Spain in the Escorial.

Villarino, the leader of the late rising in Estramadura, has been tried by court-martial and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Sentence of seventeen years' imprisonment has been passed on the other chiefs, the common prisoners being condemned to terms varying from twelve to eight years.

## SWITZERLAND.

The Extraordinary Session of the Federal Assembly terminated last Saturday. There will be a general election in October.

The Austrian police have handed over to the Bernese authorities a Swiss lady who, under the name of "The Russian Countess, Cajewska," is said to have disposed of false jewellery during the last three years, chiefly in Nice, Monaco, and Paris, to the amount of 1,000,000f.

The Bishop of Rhode Island consecrated at Geneva last Saturday the new American Episcopal church.

## GERMANY.

The Crown Prince Rudolph of Austria dined on the 21st inst. with the Empress of Germany and the family of the Grand Duke of Baden. After a stay of nearly two hours his Imperial Highness bade his host a cordial farewell. The German Emperor on leaving Teplitz sent a note to the Mayor expressing his warm thanks to the inhabitants of all ranks in the town for the kindness and sympathy manifested for him during his stay there. His Majesty arrived at Gastein last Saturday morning.

The Duke of Connaught and the Princess Louise lunched on Tuesday morning with the Crown Prince and Crown Princess in the Zoological Gardens, Berlin. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards visited the picture-gallery and the art-exhibition, and returned at one o'clock to Potsdam.

A brilliant review of the troops stationed at Potsdam was held by the Crown Prince yesterday week. The King of the Netherlands and Prince Henry, the Duke of Connaught, all the Princes of the Royal family, and a number of distinguished foreign personages were present. A dinner was given at four o'clock in the afternoon, to which 200 persons were invited. In the evening there was a gala performance in the Berlin Opera-House.

The marriage between William Frederik Hendrik, Prince of the Netherlands, and Princess Marie Elizabeth Louise Frederika of Prussia was solemnised at Potsdam on Saturday last. As Prince Henry led his bride to the altar the King of Holland conducted the Crown Princess of Prussia. The Crown Prince followed with the mother of the bride, the Red Prince with the Grand Duchess of Saxony, Prince Frederik of the Netherlands with Princess Albrecht of Prussia, and the Duke of Connaught with his betrothed.

Count Hatzfeld, the newly-appointed German Ambassador at Constantinople, left Berlin on the 22nd inst. for his post, by way of Teplitz.

On Tuesday the bill against the Socialists was agreed to by the German Federal Council, after being modified. The amended measure provides that the police authorities of the different States, instead of the central Federal authorities, shall be competent to prohibit Socialist associations.

At the Radziwill Palace, on Wednesday the documents bearing the signature of the Sultan in ratification of the Treaty of Berlin were exchanged against copies presented by the other signatory Powers.

It is stated from Berlin that the assassin Nobiling will be transferred to a lunatic asylum, in order to be placed under medical observation, some physicians being of opinion that he is not really deranged, but only simulating madness.

## RUSSIA.

The Emperor of Russia started for Livadia on Tuesday

morning, accompanied by M. de Giers, M. de Hamburger, Count Lamsdorf, and Prince Obolenski.

San Stefano is being rapidly evacuated by the Russian troops. It is stated from St. Petersburg that the first troops returning from Turkey have arrived at Moscow, and have been received with much enthusiasm by the populace.

The clipper *Rasboinik* was successfully launched at St. Petersburg on the 22nd instant. The new man-of-war, after being engined during the winter, will proceed to Cronstadt next spring to join the Baltic fleet.

The Russian Consuls-General at Bucharest, Belgrade, and Cetinje have been raised to the rank of Ministers-Resident.

By an Imperial ukase issued on Monday at St. Petersburg it is ordered that, in consequence of the recent series of attempts upon the lives of public functionaries, crimes against the State and attacks upon Government officials shall be placed for a time under the jurisdiction of the military tribunals, and tried according to the laws in force in time of war.

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Pope has addressed an autograph letter to the Emperor of Austria, in which he implores his Majesty to protect the organisation of the Roman Catholic religion in Bosnia.

The promotion of Feldzeugmeister-General Philippovich to the rank of Commander of the second Austrian army, and the bestowal upon him of the grand cross of the Order of Leopold, with the decoration for military services, were gazetted on the 22nd inst. The Duke of Wurtemberg was at the same time gazetted as a Feldzeugmeister. Feldzeugmeister the Duke of Wurtemberg, Lieutenant Field-Marshal Rambery, Count Szapary, and Baron Bieneth are appointed Commanders of the 13th, 5th, 3rd, and 4th Army Corps respectively. Five appointments of Generals of Division are also made.

Bishop Michael Horvath, the celebrated Hungarian historian, died recently. He was Minister of Public Instruction in the Provisional Government of 1849.

The annual Vienna grain fair was opened on Monday by Herr Naschauer, president of the Fruit and Flower Exchange. There were 5500 persons present, and the opening was attended by Herr Arndt, representing the Minister of Commerce, and by the Burgomaster, Herr Newald.

## SERVIA.

The official festival celebrating simultaneously the independence of Servia, Prince Milan's birthday, and his accession to the throne, took place at Belgrade on the 22nd. Court ceremonies were held in the church and palace, and there was a parade of the troops. The Prince issued a proclamation in which he announces a future era of peace, thanks the nation for the sacrifices it made during the late war, congratulates the country on the accession of territory, and promises help to the families of those killed or injured during the hostilities. There were fireworks and illuminations in the evening.

Prince Milan has accepted the resignation of his Cabinet, and has intrusted M. Ristic with the formation of a Ministry.

The Austrian, Russian, and Italian representatives in Belgrade who have hitherto held the position of diplomatic agents have been raised to the rank of Ministers Resident at the Servian Court, and M. Zukits has been appointed Servian Minister Resident at Vienna.

## TURKEY.

A new Order for ladies has been instituted by the Sultan, who has offered to confer it upon Lady Layard. Lord Salisbury has, however, declined to authorise its acceptance.

Safvet Pasha's circular dispatch to the Powers, in which he assigns reasons why the Porte should not comply with the recommendation of the Berlin Congress to grant a ratification of frontier to Greece is published. The document is long and closely argumentative, and the Turkish Minister expresses in conclusion his conviction that the Powers, duly enlightened on the subject, will not press the claims of Greece, and so jeopardize the peace of Europe. He does not say, however, in so many words that the Porte will not do what the Congress has recommended.

## EGYPT.

It is announced on official authority from Alexandria that the Khedive has accepted unconditionally all the conclusions of the report of the Commission of Inquiry, including the restitution to the State of all lands belonging to himself and family, and has made a formal declaration to that effect to Mr. Rivers Wilson. A Ministry with independent Powers will immediately be formed, under the presidency of Nubar Pasha, to carry out the reforms recommended by the Commission. Subject to permission being given him by the British Government, Mr. Rivers Wilson has accepted the appointment of Egyptian Minister of Finance, and has attended the sittings of the Council of Ministers. The Khedive has promised Mr. Wilson that he will loyally carry out the conclusions of the Anglo-French Commission of Inquiry. In the course of his speech he said, "My country is no longer African; we now form part of Europe."

## AMERICA.

Mr. Sherman, the Secretary of the Treasury, delivered a speech at Mansfield, Ohio, on Monday, in which he expressed himself in favour of the circulation of a large amount of silver and greenbacks, so that they might be kept at a par with gold. Mr. Sherman declared that the execution of the Resumption Act was rapidly approaching, and that silver, gold, and paper were now almost at par. The United States Treasury had 140,000,000 dols. in coin available, and he believed that the resumption would be easily maintained, and that no step backward would be justified. The Government had effected an annual saving of interest on the debt to the amount of 10,000,000 dols. The sales of the Four per Cent Bonds were rapidly progressing; and Mr. Sherman was confident that they would exceed 100,000,000 dols. this year, thus enabling him to redeem all Five-Twenty Bonds of the 1865 issue. While labour in the United States was depressed in consequence of over-production, and the same depression existed in other countries, there was a better prospect of relief in the United States, where labour as well as property received protection from the Government. In conclusion, Mr. Sherman defended the policy pursued by President Hayes, whose object, he said, was to destroy sectionalism.

Telegrams from New Orleans represent the yellow fever as spreading rapidly in the Lower Mississippi, with an increasing proportion of fatal cases. Several Chicago ladies have volunteered their services as nurses.

The hostile Indians in Oregon have accepted the terms of peace proposed by General Howard.

## CANADA.

The Nova Scotian Legislature has been dissolved. The new elections will be held on Sept. 17 next, simultaneously with the elections to the Dominion Parliament.

## INDIA.

The following intelligence is telegraphed by the Calcutta correspondent of the *Times* :—

"Reports from Madras contain cheering accounts of continued improvements in the prospects. A telegram states that Dehra, Ghazee, and Khan have been almost destroyed by floods. In view of this greatly improved aspect of affairs throughout the north-west, the local Government is authorised



to carry out proposals for lowering the rate of relief wages and turning off the works all able-bodied people who refused to do a fair task in relief employment and all able-bodied people for whom work exists in the fields.

"Bombay has held a solemnity for the purpose of investing Maharane Surnomoye with the insignia of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India. This lady is the Burdett-Coutts of India, and of all the natives the most eminently distinguished for her noble and enlightened benevolence. She has contributed over £20,000 to famine charities enumerated by the Commissioner from 1871 to 1877, and bestowed over £50,000 in works of charity and public utility. During that period she had expended in charity one sixth of her whole income. Worthily indeed has this noble woman, by great personal merit, earned the high distinction bestowed upon her.

"A durbar was held at Jeypore on the 16th in presence of the chief Sirdars and European officers for the investiture of the Maharajah with the Order of the Indian Empire. Returning thanks, he said:—"I cannot express in adequate language my sense of gratefulness for the token of Imperial favour conferred upon me by the Queen-Empress. The infinite obligation she has placed me under demands my constant attachment and devotion to the throne, and loyal duties to the Sovereign always remain uppermost in my mind."

"The Lieutenant-Governor left Calcutta on the 21st inst. for a lengthened tour en route for Darjeeling. Sikkim Rajah will meet him at Damsang. He desires advice and assistance with reference to the conduct of Nepaulese immigrants in obstructing the collection of rents."

The Government of India has published a resolution thanking the military famine relief officers for their services. Those who were compelled to take sick leave are allowed six months' full pay up to 600 rupees a month.

General Sir Neville Chamberlain, who has been appointed the head of the English special mission to Cabul, arrived at Simla last Tuesday.

#### AUSTRALIA.

Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., the Agent-General for South Australia, has received a telegram from the Government at Adelaide, dated the 20th inst., stating that his Excellency the Governor, Sir W. F. D. Jervis, G.C.M.G., had arrived in the colony, and had been enthusiastically received by the colonists; that the season was exceptionally good, and that Sir Arthur is to send another emigrant-ship in September, so that the emigrants might arrive in time for harvest.

By the overland mail we have papers from the Australian colonies to July 9, but telegrams have anticipated the most important items of news.

Slight shocks of earthquake were felt on Monday in Rhenish Prussia, Holland, and Belgium.

An immense bronze statue has been found in the bed of the Tiber under Ponte Sisto.

There have been waterspouts and inundations in the Tyrol, and serious damage has resulted.

Telegrams from San Francisco announce that news had been received of the death of the infant Prince Imperial of Japan.

Count Harry von Arnim has bought from Count Colloredo, for £60,000, a large estate in Bohemia, the possession of which gives a title to a seat in the Vienna House of Lords.

Major-General Lothian Nicholson, C.B., of the Royal Engineers, will, it is thought, succeed Sir William Norcott as Governor of Jersey, on the expiration of that officer's tenure of the appointment next month.

A telegram of Tuesday's date from Larnaca, addressed by Sir A. D. Home to the Director-General Army Medical Department, states that the health of the troops in camp at Cyprus has generally much improved.

The Government has accepted a tender from the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of the India and China mails for a period of eight years from February, 1880, when the present contract expires.

Four Italian Alpine excursionists (MM. Vaccarone, Costa, Nigra, and Brioschi) have succeeded in making an ascent which had hitherto been attempted in vain—that of Mont Blanc from the Italian side, descending it on the French.

Lieutenant Meering Bloomfield Seager, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, has been appointed Assistant Civil Commissioner in the island of Cyprus. Mr. Seager is a barrister-at-law, and was called to the degree of the utter bar of the Middle Temple in June, 1874.

Reports which had reached New York of a revolution having broken out in San Domingo have been confirmed. The revolutionary forces, according to the latest intelligence received, are marching on the capital.

Advices from Sydney bring further particulars of the native revolt in New Caledonia. It appears that the movement was confined to two tribes, numbering 1000 men, and that it is attributed to the arbitrary seizure of some land and a village.

The ship Pericles, 1598 tons, Captain Largie, chartered by the Agent-General for New South Wales, sailed from Plymouth for Sydney on the 22nd inst. with 441 emigrants, under the supervision of Dr. A. Booth as surgeon-superintendent, with Miss Jones in charge of the single women.

The Belgian Royal Quadrennial prize of 25,000*fr.* for the best work on the national history has been awarded to M. Alphonse Wauters for his publication on "Communal Liberties; an Essay on their Origin and Development in Belgium, the North of France, and on the Banks of the Rhine."

The French forces in Senegal are preparing for an expedition into the interior, in consequence of the fact that the negro King Sambala, an ally of France, has been attacked by the Kersoukes, the Saracoles, and the Toucouleurs of the Logo. The French corps is going to aid him. The officers propose to penetrate as far as Medines, a town in the interior.

There was issued on Wednesday from the Foreign Office the annual report, addressed to the Lords of the Admiralty, of the Commander-in-Chief on the East India Naval station in respect to the slave trade. Admiral Corbett remarks that there is a manifest diminution in the slave trade on the East Coast of Africa, and proves it by the figures, as the number of slaves liberated by her Majesty's ships during the past year was sixty, compared with 438 in the preceding year.

Vice-Consul Dupuis, in his report made this year on the trade of Susa, Tunis, in 1877, says:—"Nothing has rewarded research among the antiquities in the country. I have secured the marble statue of one of the emperors, discovered some years ago, but lost again from being buried up in rubbish, and so baffled the endeavours of the author of 'Travels in the Footsteps of Bruce' when here to discover. It stands 5 ft. 3½ in. high from the knees, where it is broken off. Two winged figures and the head of Medusa are beautifully sculptured on the breast. This had led some to suppose it to be one of the Christian Emperors, but I am inclined to think they represent the Glorific. I have had it fixed up in my office."

## THE CHURCH.

### PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Begbie, Mars Hamilton, to be Vicar of St. Andrew's, Stockwell.  
Beley, Charles Allen Evans; Perpetual Curate of Manningtree.  
Bennett, George; Vicar of East Cowton.  
Bright, Edward Augustus; Vicar of North Lydbury-cum-Norbury.  
Brooke, Hubert; Perpetual Curate of St. Bride's, Liverpool.  
Buckmaster, E.; Vicar of Epping.  
Bush, Thomas Henry; Perpetual Curate of St. Luke's, Barton, Hants.  
Butter, J.; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Bethnal-green.  
Clay, Edward Keatinge; Vicar of Great Kimble, Bucks.  
Darby, George William; Rector of North Wingfield.  
Davidson, Arthur Armistead; Rector of St. Lawrence's, Norwich.  
Grundy, Henry Dickinson; Vicar of Cerne Abbas.  
Hodgson, F. H.; Vicar of Abbots Langley.  
Jauncey, Henry John; Vicar of Houghton or Torside.  
Legge, George Barrington; Vicar of Whittington.  
Morley, Samuel; Perpetual Curate of Warslow with Elkstone.  
Peake, George Eden Frederick; Vicar of St. Margaret-next-Rochester.  
Perry-Keene, Charles John; Vicar of Dean Prior.  
Peglar, John James; Vicar of Stowe.  
Peel, Frederick; Vicar of Little Malvern.  
Phillips, Edward; Rector of Checkley with Hollington.  
Popham, John; Rector of St. John and St. George, Exeter.  
Prescott, Benjamin B.; Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Latchford.  
Randall, James; Rector of Field.  
Reynolds, Seymour Baylie; Rector of Thorndon.  
Russell, Alfred Francis; Rector of Chingford.  
Slaite, George Herbert; Perpetual Curate of Ashton Hayes.  
Sower, Francis Briggs; Rector of Corscombe, Dorset.  
Stobart, W. J.; Vicar of St. Augustine's, Bermondsey.  
Starbuck, Edward Stephenson; Rector of Salcott Virley.  
Tanner, James; Rector of Chipping Ongar.  
Theed, Joseph V.; Vicar of Lower Halstow, near Sittingbourne, Kent.  
Walters, W.; Rector of Dean of Pershore.  
Wellsted, A. O.; Rector of Colne Wake.  
Whitworth, William; Rector of Taxal.  
Wilson, John; Vicar of Avenbury.  
Winslow, Forbes E.; Rector of St. Paul's, Hastings.—*Guardian*.

The Bishop of Truro has opened a school-chapel at Treguillet, Launceston.

Mr. J. L. Pearson, A.R.A., has been appointed architect of the new cathedral at Truro.

On the 21st inst. the Dean of York opened the parish church of Haxby, which has been almost entirely rebuilt.

The congregation of St. James's Church, Ryde, have presented a handsome silver communion service to the Rev. Howard B. Finch on his leaving that curacy.

On St. Bartholomew's Day the foundation-stone of a church, to be dedicated to St. John the Evangelist, at Delabole, Cornwall, was laid by Miss Hellyar, of Boscastle, who gave the site.

The subjects and speakers at the Church Congress, to be held at Sheffield on Oct. 1, 2, 3, and 4, have been arranged. The congress will sit in two sections—at the Albert Hall and at the Cutlers' Hall.

A beautiful fresco by Messrs. Campbell and Smith, of Southampton-row, has been presented to the Rev. Arthur Robins for the Church of The Saviour, Windsor, by the officers of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards.

A memorial has been placed in Playford church to the memory of Thomas Clarkson, the strenuous advocate of the abolition of slavery. It consists of a marble medallion portrait of him in the prime of life, with a suitable inscription. Mr. Clarkson lived at Playford for more than thirty years.

The Bishop of Exeter has consecrated the chapel of ease of St. Michael, at Beer, restored at the sole cost of the Hon. Mark Rolle. The altar cloth has been embroidered by Lady Gertrude Rolle. Upon the retable stands a polished brass enamelled and jewelled cross. The oak lectern is the gift of the Hon. Miss Trefusis.

A painted window, representing the sanctity of domestic life, has been placed in Gloucester Cathedral by the Dean and Chapter, in memory of the wife of Canon Tining. The window is on the north side of the choir, the third eastward from the restored chapel of St. Paul, and opposite to the shrines of Edward II. and King Osric.

A pulpit of Caen stone, executed by Messrs. Cox and Son, from the designs of the late Sir Gilbert Scott, and intended as a memorial to the late Rev. M. Williams, M.A., Rector of Llanrhyddlad, Anglesea, a clergyman well known in the Welsh literary world, has been erected in Bangor Cathedral, and will be used for the first time on Sunday. Miss Bonham, a lady amateur, has executed the stone work of the panels, which are filled with representations of scriptural subjects.

The east window of the new chancel at St. Mary's, Southampton, of which the Prince of Wales recently laid the stone, is in the hands of Messrs. Clayton and Bell, who are working out a beautiful design by Mr. Street, R.A. The central light contains a "Crucifixion." Above, below, and in the two other lights are events from The Passion. It is to be given by all whom Bishop Wilberforce confirmed: £120 is still lacking. Subscriptions may be sent to Miss L. Phillimore, The Coppice, Henley-on-Thames.

The annual account and report to the governors of Queen Anne's Bounty has been issued. It appears that 117 grants towards the improvement of poor benefices were assigned during the year, as compared with 114 in the year 1876. The receipts during the past year amounted to £152,962, and the disbursements to £122,975, of which £114,970 was for interest and dividends due to the clergy. The liabilities of the corporation are estimated at £3,814,920, and the assets at £3,844,018, leaving a balance in hand of £29,097.

The Bishop of St. Albans reopened the church of Tolleshunt Knights, Essex, on the 21st inst. It is a small though interesting church, and it contains a defaced effigy, supposed to be that of a Knight Templar.—Next day his Lordship reopened the church of Little Horkesley, which had undergone a thorough restoration, under the care of Mr. Blomfield. The cost of the work which the Vicar has been enabled to carry out has been £2415, exclusive of the cost of rehanging the peal, and of adding a fifth bell and a chiming apparatus, which has been done at the expense of Mrs. Bourdillon and Miss Cardonell, of Horkesley Hall.

The Church of St. Mary, High Crompton, near Oldham, was consecrated on the 22nd inst. by the Bishop of Manchester. In his sermon he dealt with the subject of endowments. The Bishop said that within the last thirty years the number of parishes in the diocese had nearly doubled, and all the new parishes had been formed and largely endowed out of the common fund, as it was called, which was at the disposal of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. Wherever a new parish was formed and the population exceeded 4000 the Commissioners endowed it to the extent of £200 a year, and where the population was under that, they met local liberality by making a grant corresponding to the benefaction which was offered.

A severe explosion of gas occurred last Saturday morning off the Longships light-ship on board the steam-vessel Summerville, of Glasgow, bound from Cardiff to Rochfort, laden with coals. Captain Clements, who was in the chart-room at the time, was killed, and the cook was badly burned. The main-deck of the vessel was much damaged.

## ART.

"The Polo-Match at Hurlingham," now exhibited at the Guard Gallery, Haymarket, is from the pencil of Mr. George Earl, the painter of "Coming South" and "Going North." The present work is about 7 ft. by 5 ft., and represents in a spirited manner the game of polo as played by five officers of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), attired in jerseys and caps striped red and blue on the one side, and five gentlemen in white shirts and red caps, belonging to the Monmouthshire Polo Club, on the other. The match takes place in the grounds of Hurlingham, before the Prince and Princess of Wales and a large gathering of fashionable guests. The players are mounted on stout ponies, whose varied action the artist portrays with his well-known facility. The portraits are all readily recognisable, and when translated into black and white the animated scene has almost a better look than on the canvas.

Mr. Alma-Tadema's picture of "Pleading" has been etched by Mr. Leopold Lowenstam. It represents a Roman youth lying on a marble seat urging his suit on the not unwilling ears of his lady-love, who, elbow on knee and hand thoughtfully to mouth, sits beside him, with a lapful of unheeded roses. This marble bench occupies the whole breadth of the picture, and beyond it we catch a glimpse of a summer sea bounded by far-off hills. Mr. Alma-Tadema painted this picture as a centre to his "In Confidence" and his "First Whisper," both of which have, like the subject before us, been etched by Leopold Lowenstam, a Dutch artist of commanding merit. The present etching is, for lightness, brightness, and clearness of texture, perhaps the finest plate M. Lowenstam has yet etched; and no doubt Messrs. Pilgeram and Lefèvre, to whom we are indebted for Mr. Alma-Tadema's published works, will find art-lovers of a like opinion.

Yesterday week, in the presence of Lord and Lady Rosebery, £3500 was presented to the Glasgow Royal Infirmary, as the proceeds of an exhibition of paintings lent by the merchant princes of Glasgow and the neighbourhood. Lord Rosebery congratulated Glasgow upon the success of so worthy and benevolent an enterprise.

The statue of the "Deerstalker," by Mr. E. B. Stephens, A.R.A., exhibited at the Royal Academy three years ago, has been bought by subscription for presentation to the city of Exeter. The ceremony was to take place on the 30th inst., the Earl of Devon making the presentation to the Mayor as representing the citizens.

An International Art-Exhibition is to be held at Munich next year, and thenceforth every fourth year.

We learn from the *Hampshire Telegraph* of the 24th inst. that "Mr. Robins, marine artist, of Commercial-road, Landport, has completed a large oil-painting representing the operations in connection with the raising of the Eurydice in Sandown Bay. The picture shows the wreck, together with the Rinaldo, steam-tugs, &c., and is complete in every detail. Mr. Robins has also executed a capital sketch of the Naval Inspection at Spithead by the Queen. The artist had the honour of submitting these works to her Majesty at Osborne on Thursday, when she expressed herself highly pleased with them, and bought a copy of the first-named picture, together with the sketch. Mr. Robins also had the honour of showing the picture of the wreck to the Prince of Wales, who expressed his satisfaction. The picture was painted in less than forty hours. Mr. Robins is a retired sergeant from the Royal Marine Artillery."

#### ROYAL CORNWALL POLYTECHNIC EXHIBITION.

The forty-sixth annual exhibition of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society was opened at Falmouth on Tuesday by a speech from the president of the society, Mr. Richard Taylor, F.G.S., in which he dwelt on the most important points in connection with the management of mines.

The exhibition throughout was a very good one. In the Fine-Art Department there are several Welsh views by L. Leroux. W. C. Symonds has a couple of capital figures, one being "A Sunny Page," which was exhibited at the Royal Academy, 1877; the other, "Cupid's Armour." Mr. W. Williams has landscape and river views; and Julia Bertha's Welsh and Thames-side views are unusually good. The other professionals include F. H. Edgcombe, W. Gibbon, F. C. Jackson, E. A. Prynn, &c. In water colours, as usual, Mr. T. Hart and Mr. J. G. Philp are the largest exhibitors. The latter deals chiefly with the Cornish coast, while the former, in addition to depicting the beauties of his native country, gives Italian and Irish drawings. Amongst the other exhibitors are R. W. Boase Smith, Sheldon Williams, Mrs. Genn, Hester Sterling, and Mary Philp. In photography, by professionals, first silver medals are awarded to David Hedges for studies of animals; and to Edwin Forehead for Old Church, Bonchurch. Bronze medals are given to Robert Faulkner and Co. for studies of dogs, to Marsh Brothers for a Quarry Wood, Great Marlow.

The *Morning Post* understands that Major-General George Brydges Rodney, C.B., Deputy Adjutant-General of the Royal Marines, has resigned that appointment.

Garrison sports, in which officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the regiments at Woolwich competed, were successfully carried out at that place on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Watches and jewellery, to the value of between £200 and £300, were stolen on Monday from the premises of Mr. W. Clarke, watch and clock dealer, Manchester.

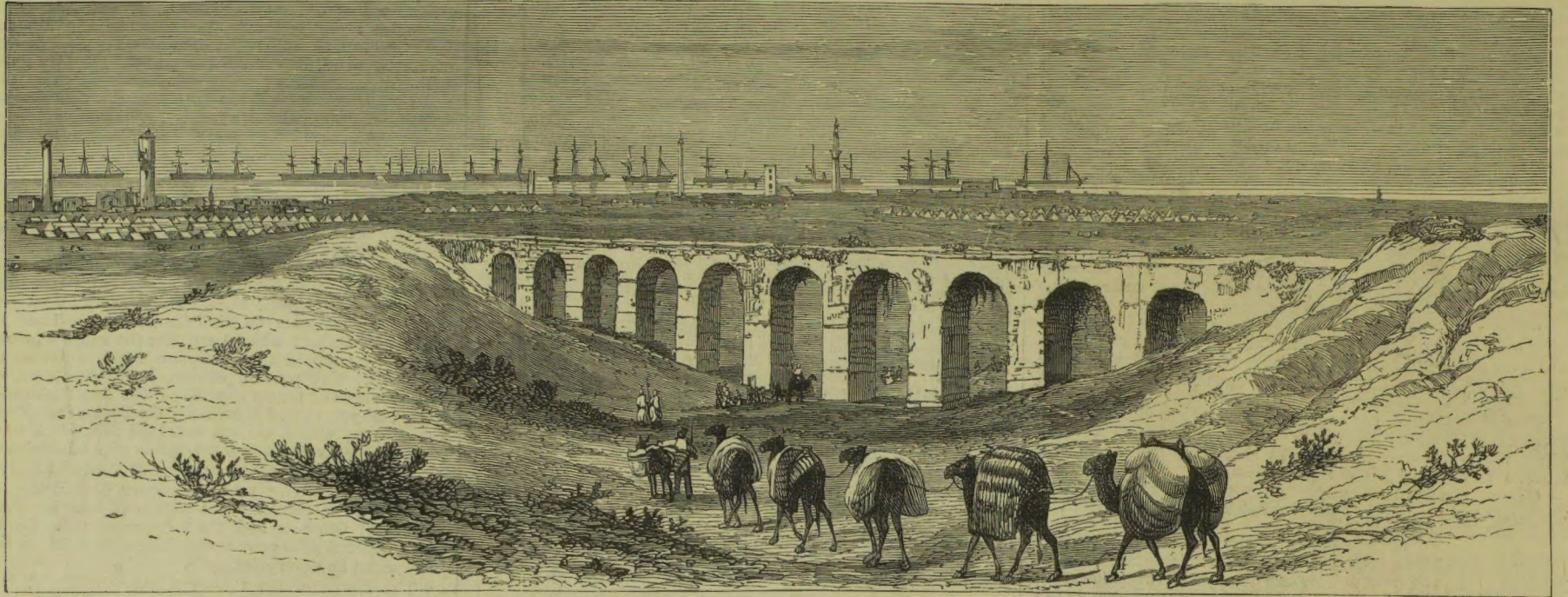
The Queen has conferred the honour of Companion of the Civil Division of the Order of the Bath upon Mr. John Elijah Blunt, her Majesty's Consul at Adrianople.

Official despatches respecting the famine in China have been issued. Mr. Fraser, writing from Peking on May 10, says he had heard, on good authority, that as many as seven millions of persons were computed to have perished. The province of Shansi alone was said to have lost five millions of its inhabitants during last winter. He cites a letter from the province, which stated that the people in some districts preyed upon each other like wild beasts, and that in many villages seven-tenths of the population were dead. Later despatches announce that in all parts of North China enough rain had fallen this spring to permit the autumn crops to be sown, and that the wheat promised well.

Last week 2000 quarters of beef and ninety-seven dead sheep were landed in Liverpool from America. The arrivals of live stock were again on an extensive scale, amounting in the aggregate to 1288 oxen and 1595 sheep. In addition to the above, sixty-one horses were landed in good condition.—Several valuable consignments of live cattle, sheep, pigs, and horses reached the Mersey on Wednesday afternoon from the United States and Canada. The Leyland steamer *Illyrian*, from Boston, had on board 276 head of cattle, 833 sheep, 407 pigs, 21 calves, and 3 horses; the American Line steamer *Lord Clive*, from Philadelphia, brought 404 cattle; and the Beaver Line steamer *Lake Champlain*, from Montreal, 290 cattle; whilst the steamer *Egypt*, of the National Line, arrived from New York, with 564 quarters of fresh beef and 33 valuable horses.



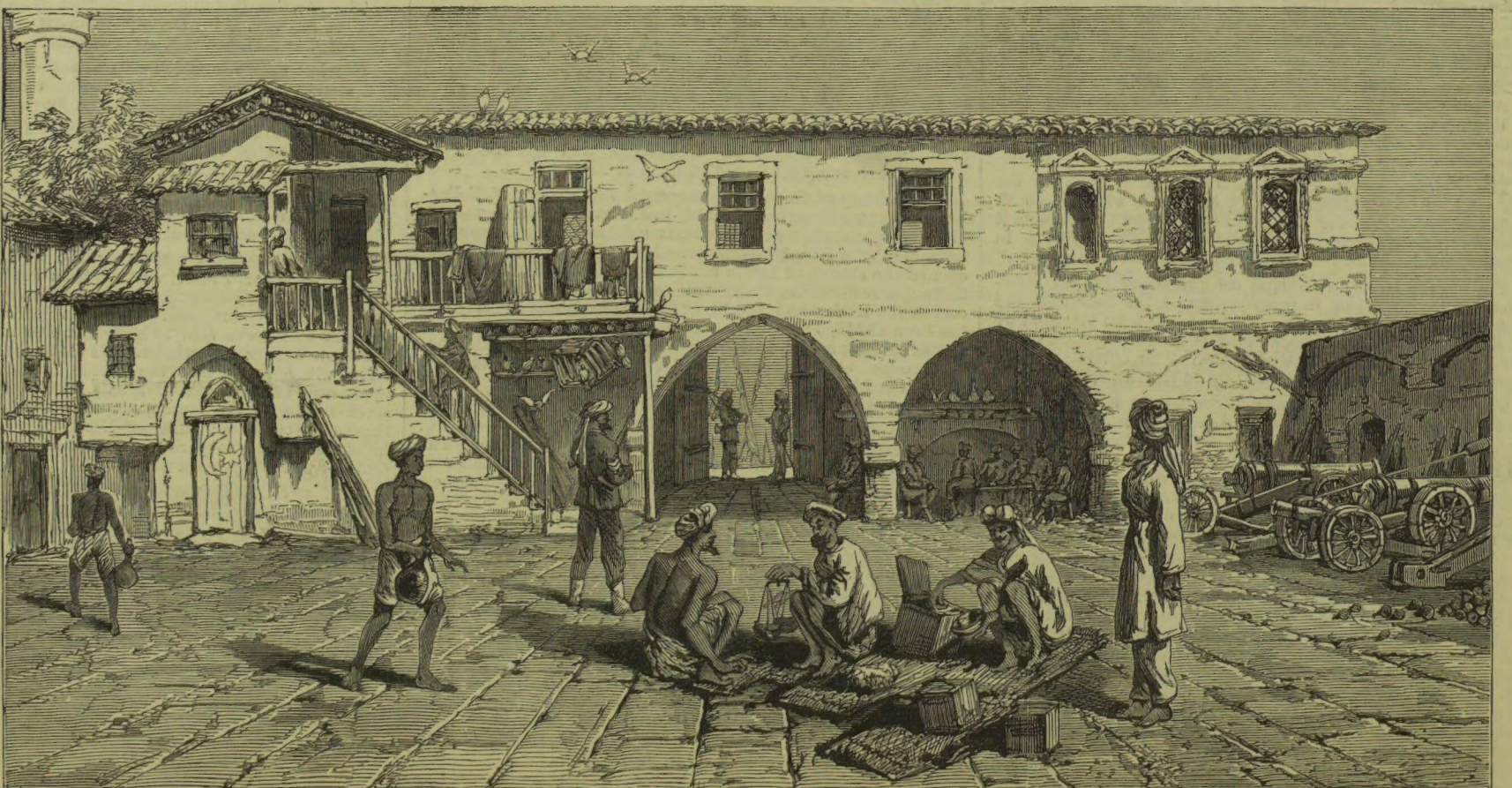
SKETCHES IN CYPRUS, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



AQUEDUCT AT LARNACA.



BAZAAR AT LARNACA.



SERVING OUT RATIONS TO THE TROOPS AT LARNACA.





THE AUSTRIAN OCCUPATION OF HERZEGOVINA: STREET SCENE IN GRAHOVO.  
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Seven cities of Greece, so the anonymous distich tells us, laid claim to the honour of being the birthplace of Homer. Two French towns, Tours and Chinon, have for some months past been disputing as to which is most entitled to erect a statue of François Rabelais. The conflict has come to an amicable termination, the Municipal Council of Tours having definitively abandoned its pretensions; and the "Doctor of Chinon" is to have a statue in the town from the name of which he derives his sobriquet. It was time that such honour was paid to the most illustrious satirist of the period of the Renaissance. The unutterable coarseness of diction in "Gargantua" and "Pantagruel" makes the works of Rabelais wholly unfit for family reading; although, as a moralist, he is undoubtedly the superior of Chaucer. The essay on the education of Gargantua and the description of the Abbey of Thelemé are in reality ethical discourses of the highest order; but it is difficult to make English readers of Sir Thomas Urquhart's scurrilous translation understand that the grossness of Rabelais was assumed with a deliberate and most subtle purpose. He veiled sublime truths under a mask of immodest buffoonery. He was a ribald jester because he was anxious to avoid being denounced by the Sorbonne and burned by the Inquisition. He was one of the most earnest and the most puissant precursors of the Reformation in France. He had all Luther's common-sense and more than Luther's wit; but he lacked Luther's moral courage, simple-minded piety, and apostolic fervour. Still, the Doctor of Chinon dealt terrible blows at Popery, nevertheless.

The fair city of Tours may console herself for the loss of a statue of Rabelais. She should set about raising a monument to the most celebrated of her sons—the most renowned French novelist of the last generation, Honoré de Balzac. The 19th of August was the nineteenth anniversary of the death of the author of "Eugénie Grandet" and "Le Père Goriot." Balzac died in 1849, of a lingering and dreadful malady—hypertrophy of the heart. He had only recently been married, after a prolonged and most pathetic courtship, to Madame Eve de Hanska, a noble Polish widow of large property. The pre-nuptial correspondence between the great novelist and Madame de Hanska, forming as it does a substantial biography of Balzac during the last twenty years of his career, is intensely interesting, not only for its matter, but for its manner. Many of Balzac's letters are models of eloquence of diction and purity of style.

Mem: Love-letters should not be too irreproachable from a grammatical point of view. We must needs break Priscian's head, now and again, else we shall not be able to indulge in that "little language" of which Swift was so mighty a master. The "Journal to Stella" is far from being a model of grammatical English. Abelard's letters to Eloise are, indeed, faultless in their syntax; but then both lovers wrote in Latin, and piqued themselves on their scholarship, even in the midst of their overwhelming misery. Again, when love-letters are too scrupulously correct in style one begins to doubt the sincerity of their writers. Lord Dalling (H. L. Bulwer), in his Memoir of Lord Byron, attached to the Galignani edition of 1839, states that some of the most passionately worded of the epistles of the noble poet to Lady Caroline Lamb were literally translated from the "Liaisons Dangereuses" of Choderlos de Laclos. The accusation may be well founded; still it is equally true that many of the most fervent of the letters in the "Liaisons" were almost literally translated by Laclos from the "Pamela" and the "Clarissa Harlowe" of the virtuous Samuel Richardson.

Returning for a moment to the author of the "Comédie Humaine," I want to know whether Mr. George Bentley has yet published, or when he intends to publish, that English translation of Balzac's correspondence which he promised us ever so many months ago. The French edition was produced full eighteen months since. I know that the perusal of the letters were a solace to me during a dismal nine days' journey by rail, post-chaise, and sledge through the drifting snow from Petersburg to Warsaw, and from Warsaw to Odessa, in December, '76; but where is the English version?

Those poor Shakers! Out in the pitiless highway at Vag's Lane down in Hampshire, and in the midst of such storms as we have had lately! Their wretched "sticks" seized by the bailiffs and sold by the brokers by "public roup," and, "to cap the climax of their catastrophe," the luckless Mother Girling herself harried by the county police, and summoned before the magistrates for obstructing the thoroughfare! I suppose that the Shakers are crazy—hopelessly crazy. Who is so very sane, if it comes to that? Many years ago a dear literary friend of mine went out of his mind, and it was necessary to place him in confinement. "Just like him!" cried Verjuice, the cynic. "I've been ten times madder than he for years; but I never was such a fool as to let people know how mad I was!" That is (I take it) where it is. The Shakers have had the imprudence to make their eccentricities public. If you want to get on in this world, you must not hop on one leg or turn round and round like a teetotum *coram publico*—unless, indeed, you be an acrobat or a ballet-dancer, in which case you may make money by the operation. But to be mad, and a contortionist, and poor, is (mundanely speaking) inexcusable. The Dancing and Howling Dervishes of Constantinople are wiser in their generation. They are ancient and wealthy corporations; yet their antics (to be witnessed for so many piastres a *séance*) are ten times more grotesque and more revolting than those of the lamentable sectarian "polkomania" at Hordle by Lymington seem to be.

Whither they be mad or sane, I cannot help feeling a tenderness—a grateful tenderness, too—for the Shakers. Many years ago, before I "went in" to the journalistic line of business, I was a draughtsman on wood. A speculative friend of mine had just become the proprietor of a new patent medicine, say the "Shaking Quakers' Universal Elixir," which was supposed to be prepared from a recipe derived from the Shakers' community at Lebanon, N.Y., U.S.A., so admirably described in Charles Dickens's "American Notes." My friend commissioned me to draw an immense cartoon depicting the American Shakers—the brethren on one side, the sisters on the other—executing their pious gambadoes. This was to serve as an advertisement for the patent medicine; and a capital one it proved to be. Business did not, however, go well with my friend, and he departed for the Far West, leaving me the Universal Elixir as a legacy. I took a partner, and for a while we worked the thing very profitably, but eventually we got into difficulties with H.M.'s Stamp Office, and, discovering that the Cagliostro line was not my vocation, I gracefully retired from it.

Talking of mad people, history has repeated itself very oddly in the case of the fanatical David Lazzaretti, of Arcidosso, in the province of Grosseto, between Civita Vecchia and Leghorn. You have read how this crack-brained adventurer gathered round him a band of disciples as addle-pated but less cunning than himself; how he proclaimed his own super-

sanctity, a community of goods, the imminence of the millennium, and all the rest of it; and how, at last, the authorities were forced to move against him. David Lazzaretti was shot dead by the Italian *carabinieri*; but does not his brief and turbulent career remind you, with curious precision, of another fanatic who made notable noise in the county of Kent some eight-and-thirty years ago? Do you remember the madman Thom, alias "Sir Edward Courtenay" (he was a bankrupt wine merchant, I think), who went about persuading the simple-minded Kentish peasants that he was all kinds of impossible things. In the end, a detachment of infantry from Canterbury was sent out against Thom and his followers. The madman shot the poor young Lieutenant who was in command of the military dead; whereupon the soldiers fired a volley, and Thom, alias "Sir Edward Courtenay," was killed. The Canterbury maniac was a strikingly handsome man; and I have a picture of him at home, with coal-black ringlets and a flowing beard, and in the tom-fool costume which he wore. He called himself, if I remember aright, among other things, a Knight of Malta. There should be a full account of this precursor of David Lazzaretti either in Dr. Charles Mackay's "Extraordinary Popular Delusions" or in one of the tracts of the Miscellanies of the Messrs. Chambers.

I mentioned Samuel Richardson, novelist and bookseller, just now. The post has just brought me the London *World*, and I find therein an announcement from "Atlas" that two dramatic versions of "Clarissa Harlowe," one by Mr. Boucicault, the other by Mr. Wills, are in contemplation for the forthcoming season. That announcement fills me with horror. Oh, Mr. Wills! oh, Mr. Boucicault! do leave that most maudlin of stories, full of sham sentiment and mock morality, alone. I have the dearest of recollections of "Clarissa Harlowe" on the English stage. Three-and-thirty years since the late Jules Janin took it into his head to translate Richardson's long-winded prose epic into French. The French have a fondness for manufactured sentiment (witness their admiration for Sterne), and "Clarissa" was a success; and it was dramatised likewise successfully at one of the Paris theatres.

Forthwith did Mr. J. M. Maddox, the then lessee of the Princess's Theatre, incite his "stock" dramatist, Mr. T. H. Reynoldson, to prepare an English version of "Clarissa Harlowe." The piece was very powerfully cast, and the scenery was painted by Mr. W. R. Beverly. Such a dismal *fiasco* did it turn out to be! Who the Clarissa was I entirely forgot; but I remember that the gay and sprightly Lovelace was impersonated by Charles Mathews, who was entirely over-weighted by the part, and was about as gay and sprightly as—well, say a strayed French poodle in Lincoln's-inn-fields on a wet day. More than twenty years afterwards the accomplished Mr. E. S. Dallas edited an abridged republication of Clarissa Harlowe as a novel; but the obsolete romance was received with but scant favour by the reading public. Perhaps the public taste has changed since then. Mr. Boucicault has, perhaps, his eye on the incident of the house on fire as a "sensation" scene; and as for Mr. Wills, he is so thoroughly poetical in all he does that (with the assistance of Miss Ellen Terry) he might succeed in making Moll Flanders attractive and Mother Brownrigg fascinating. But why not give Henry Fielding a chance, Mr. Wills? Could nothing be done with that pearl of British darlings "Amelia;" and might not the incomparable Sophia Western be brought with advantage on the stage?

Mem: Mr. Thackeray used frequently and laughingly to express his ambition to write a novel called "The Married Life of Thomas Jones, Esquire." But the French were before him in this respect. There is actually a five-act comedy entitled "Tom Jones Père de Famille."

The Austrian police, I perceive, have handed over to the judicial authorities of the canton of Berne, in Switzerland, a certain adventuress of Russian extraction, calling herself a Countess, who is accused of having swindled tradespeople, principally at Nice, Geneva, and Paris, of upwards of a million of francs (£40,000), by means of selling them false jewellery. The case is worth noting and remembering. There is an enormous amount of sham jewellery—principally emeralds, rubies, and sapphires—about just now; and even the London pawnbrokers (usually reputed to be the astutest of mankind) have been of late so often and so grossly deceived in this respect that they are beginning to be chary of lending any money on jewellery at all. If you will turn to a very curious book, more than once quoted in this column, called "Five Years' Penal Servitude," you will find how the fraud is, in all probability, perpetrated. The hero of the book, just before the term of his punishment expired, had a conversation with a fellow-prisoner, a German, who proposed that when they left prison they should go into partnership in a transaction which he assured him would prove highly remunerative. The precious scheme was for the manufacture of "triplets," the secret of which is that a piece of coloured glass is placed between two thin layers of genuine precious stone. The triplet will triumphantly stand all tests save one. The coloured glass is made to adhere to the upper and lower strata by means of some gum as strong and translucent as Canada balsam; but you have only to place the triplet in a little warm water, when the gum will dissolve and the sham gem will disintegrate.

I never professed to know anything about grammar, or to speak with more than the accuracy of a courier or a *valet de place* any one of the languages which I have contrived to pick up. Still—if I ever betted—I would willingly, until a few days since, have laid a moderate wager—aye, and at good odds—that it was not incorrect to say in French that "*un homme avait les mains liées derrière le dos*," or, in English, that "a man had his hands tied behind his back." A gentleman, however, who writes in the Paris *Figaro* under the signature of "un Rébouteur," on grammatical solecisms, which he calls *les entorses de la grammaire*, points out not only that the expression which I have quoted is wrong, but that it is physically impossible that a man should have his hands tied behind his back. We should say, it would seem, that *il avait les mains liées par derrière, or derrière lui*; in English, "his hands tied behind," or "behind him." Why? Simply for the reason that behind the human back comes, first, the inner processes of the spine, then our internal arrangements, and, finally, the human breast. So that, in verbal strictness, the only possible way of tying a man's hands behind his back would be to tie them across his bosom. Will any body controvert this? I sincerely hope that somebody will; for the *entorse* pointed out by "M. le Rébouteur" is so ridiculously obvious as to be positively exasperating.

P.S.—All letters for me to be addressed (post-paid) to Heliopolis, care of Thothmes III. I am always to be found at the Café du Soleil. G. A. S.

Mr. Barber, solicitor, Bangor, has been appointed Clerk of the Peace for Carnarvonshire, in the room of Mr. Poole.

## NATIONAL SPORTS.

There was a considerable decrease in the number of spectators on the third and last day at Stockton, though those who remained to the end were rewarded by witnessing some capital sport. Ronaleyn, on the strength of his close race with Coromandel II. on the previous day, was backed against the field for the Twenty-second Zetland Biennial, but he seemed chopped at the start, and was never fairly with his field, a rattling finish between Constellation and Pretoria ending in favour of the former by a neck. The winner, who belongs to Mr. Bowes, had never run previously. She is by Knight of the Garter out of Toison d'Or, and was ridden by Tom Chaloner, who has appeared in the saddle far too seldom this season. The famous "black and gold" was again carried successfully by Twine the Plaiden in the Stockton Stewards Cup; and, as Skotzka had won on the previous day, the news that all three were objected to was most unwelcome to a large number of backers. It appears that Mr. J. Peart, jun., who entered them, was in the forfeit list as far back as 1861, and on this ground Lord Zetland and Messrs. Lowther and Vyner claimed the respective races for which their horses ran second. The objection was considered at York on Tuesday, and Lord Hartington, Sir George Chetwynd, and Lord Falmouth overruled it, deciding that, as Mr. Peart was merely the paid servant of Mr. Bowes, and in no way responsible for the entry money or forfeits for the races for which he had nominated the animals in question, they were not disqualified. There can be little doubt that this decision is founded on common-sense, and will give general satisfaction; still it appears to us to be opposed to the law on the subject. It is distinctly laid down that "A person entering a horse for a race thereby becomes liable for the entrance-money and stake or forfeit;" and, further, that "so long as the name of a person is in the Unpaid Forfeit List he cannot subscribe to any sweepstakes, and no horse can be entered by him or under his subscription for any sweepstakes; and no horse which has been entered by him, or in his name, or under his subscription is qualified to run for any race." It will be observed that no exception whatever is made in favour of a servant or agent; and, while fully recognising the hardship that would have been entailed upon Mr. Bowes by the disqualification of his horses, we cannot but think that the exception made in his favour furnishes a dangerous precedent. While this objection was pending, an attempt was made to play the Julius Caesar trick again. Messrs. Weatherby received a telegram, dated from Streatham Castle, and purporting to come from Mr. Bowes, instructing them to scratch all his horses for their engagements at York. Fortunately, it soon became known that Mr. Bowes had been in Paris for some little time, so there was not much harm done by the rascally attempt, though one or two fancy bets were laid against Jagellon for the Ebor Handicap, "all in," which must have cost some money to cover.

With upwards of £3000 given in added money, and three or four St. Leger horses pretty sure to fulfil their various engagements, it seemed tolerably certain that the York Meeting would prove a success, especially as matters have been unusually dull since the close of the Sussex fortnight. Nor were these expectations disappointed, for the very first race produced a small sensation, and appears to dispose of the Leger claims of Glengarry, who won the Prince of Wales's Stakes at Ascot in such gallant style. He was only opposed by Bonnie Dundee, who, though a splendidly-bred filly, being a daughter of Blair Athol and Hester, has hardly displayed even plating form in her previous essays. Odds of 6 and 7 to 1 were naturally enough laid upon him; but, after making all the running at a moderate pace, the filly got up at the half distance, and beat him rather cleverly by a head. In the Convivial Stakes, Lord Falmouth depended upon Ringleader instead of the penalised Charibert, a selection which proved unfortunate, as Falmouth gave him 10 lb. with consummate ease, and showed that he was not indebted to the good start he obtained for his victory at Stockton last week. Redwing (7 st. 12 lb.), the bearer of the magpie colours in the Lonsdale Plate, was not more fortunate than Ringleader, and did not finish within hail of Rowston (8 st. 4 lb.), who has proved a rather fortunate purchase, having won a good race for Mr. Peck at the Epsom Summer Meeting. Jannette had nothing to beat in the Yorkshire Oaks, yet so sensitive is the market on the St. Leger, that she had no sooner cantered home in front of Strathfleet and Carillon, to each of whom she was conceding 7 lb., than she pressed Beauclerc very closely in the quotations, 5 to 1, and in some cases, a shade less, being freely accepted about her. Of course there was nothing in the performance; but the filly looked far better, though little heavier, than she did at Ascot, and we fully expect that Archer will elect to wear the first colours on her, in preference to intrusting his fortunes to the uncertain Childeric. Alpha, who defeated St. Augustine last week, had matters all his own way in the Badminton Plate, and, in the last race of the day, Fordham squeezed King Boris first past the post by one of the most determined pieces of riding ever seen.

A bright afternoon made the second day's sport very enjoyable. Sword Knot, who can gallop away from anything not quite in the first class, had no trouble in the Filly Sapling Stakes; but the next event produced a grand finish between Claudius and Witchery, Archer, who rode the former, just doing Fordham by a short head. The winner, who is by Cecrops—Light, is the property of Mr. Gee, and had never run previously. By the success of Caerau (6 st. 9 lb.) Mr. Cartwright was credited with his third Ebor Handicap; and there is little doubt that the son of the defunct Marsyas was the best-class horse in the race, as, though Jagellon (7 st. 4 lb.) ran him to a head, we fancy that the winner had a little to spare, and, moreover, he only received 9 lb. for the year from Mr. Bowes's colt. Strathmore (8 st. 4 lb.), the favourite, cut up miserably badly; but Ivy (7 st. 1 lb.) showed well in front until about a quarter of a mile from home, when she died away to nothing. Only the first and second had anything to do with the finish, so no value need be attached to the place gained by Knight Templar (8 st. 2 lb.). Though the absence of Ruperra deprived the Prince of Wales's Stakes of a good deal of the interest that would have otherwise attached to it, the meeting of Wheel of Fortune and Falmouth caused considerable excitement, while Alice Lorraine, in spite of her four victories unsullied by a single reverse, attracted little attention. On this occasion she found the company too good for her, and Wheel of Fortune and Falmouth, both of whom carried a 7 lb. penalty, drew away by themselves and raced home together, the former securing a half-length verdict. Wheel of Fortune is by Adventurer from the famous Queen Bertha, and is, therefore, half sister to Gertrude, Queen's Messenger, Paladin, and Spinaway, all of whom are high-class performers, and Lord Falmouth seems to have a very rosy chance of the Oaks of 1879, especially as Leap Year is little inferior to the daughter of Queen Bertha.

In the present extraordinary weather, we cannot help thinking that cricket "lags superfluous on the stage;" for, owing to constant rain, a match can seldom be finished, besides which, the ground is far too heavy to furnish anything like a good wicket. Glancing hastily over the chief matches of the



past few days, we note that an Eighteen of Yeadon and District have beaten the Australians by 24 runs, the scoring being miserably low on each side. Journeying on to Scarborough, the Colonials took full revenge on an Eighteen of that district, whom they defeated in a single innings, with 46 runs to spare, their scoring being so good that we append the innings:—

|                                  |     |                               |     |
|----------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------|-----|
| A. Lancaster b Dewes ...         | 42  | T. Garrett c Watmough b Free- | 6   |
| W. J. Murdoch b Eden b Firth     | 5   | man                           | ... |
| T. H. C. Watmough b Free-        | 47  | W. Tobin b Watmough ...       | 1   |
| man                              | ... | W. Butler not out ...         | 2   |
| F. E. Allen c and b Eastwood ... | 35  | F. H. Boyle c Eastwood b Wat- | 0   |
| F. R. Spofforth st Boden b East- | 64  | mough                         | ... |
| wood                             | ... | B 3, 1 b 1, n b 2 ...         | 6   |
| J. M. Plackham run out ...       | 53  |                               | ... |
| G. H. Bailey thrown out by Hild- | 32  | Total ...                     | 295 |
| yard                             | ... |                               | ... |

The Cheltenham Week was somewhat spoilt by the heavy rain, and only one match could be finished. This was between Gloucestershire and Sussex; and, as might have been expected, the former won anyhow. In the first innings of Sussex the whole team were disposed of for 29; and though, at their second attempt, J. Phillips (not out, 77) and H. Charlwood (43) batted exceedingly well, they succumbed by an innings and 24 runs. The Rev. P. Hattersley-Smith (not out, 51) did best for Gloucestershire. Yorkshire v. Gloucestershire ended in a draw; as did Nottinghamshire v. Middlesex, which was hard on the northern county, Selby (96) and Shrewsbury (not out, 74) having scored so freely that defeat was almost impossible. In the same way Kent, for which Lord Harris (88), Hearne (32 and 53), Mr. F. Penn (67), and the Hon. Ivo Bligh (60) all did great things, were deprived of a well-earned victory over Surrey, Jupp (not out, 52; and not out, 43) showing some of his best form on the other side. Middlesex beat Yorkshire by an innings and 94 runs, thanks mainly to Messrs. A. J. Webbe (94), I. D. Walker (59), and T. S. Pearson (41). This week, Notts has beaten Surrey by 139 runs, Selby (56) and Mr. J. Shuter (not out, 45) being the only ones to distinguish themselves with the bat, but the bowling of Shaw and Morley was magnificent. Gloucestershire has proved too good for Lancashire, Messrs. W. G. Grace (49) and G. F. Grace (not out, 73) doing the most towards gaining a victory by eight wickets. Then we must chronicle a splendid performance of the Australians against an Eighteen of Hastings and District, which included such players as Lord Harris, the Hon. Ivo Bligh, Messrs. C. Absolom, F. Penn, &c. Bailey made 106 and Murdoch 73, while Spofforth took twelve wickets for 39 runs, the Eighteen being beaten by an innings and 47 runs.

In aquatics the most important coming event is the Thames International Regatta, in which the finest professional scullers of the Thames and Tyne, including Higgins (the champion), Elliott, Boyd, and Blackman will compete between Putney and Chiswick to-day and on Monday next.

The seaside regattas are being continued. The great meetings in the Solent having been brought to a close, Sandown took up the running yesterday week, and gave the visitors to this pleasant nook of the Isle of Wight a regatta on its own account. The principal race resolved itself into a match between Mr. Little's Florence and the Mosquito of Mr. Wyndham, the Florence gaining first prize and the Mosquito not leaving the prize-list unbidden.

Torbay Regatta took place on Monday and Tuesday, when Devonshire witches were to be admired in numbers. The Arrow, Vol-au-Vent, Neva, and Myosotis started in the leading race, the first prize falling to the Vol-au-Vent, and the second to the Arrow, albeit the latter gained the goal 1 min. 25 sec. before the Vol-au-Vent, which won by time allowance. On Tuesday the chief prize was carried off by the Jullanar in a contest against the Corisande, Ada, and Florida, which won the second prize. In the match for cutters not over forty-one tons the Glance came to grief, and the Myosotis won with ease, the Niobe being second. Maggie led throughout in the race for smaller cutters, Mable taking the second prize. What with the festivities following the completion of their sanitary improvements, and what with the regatta, the residents and visitors have had a "good time" of it.

A race from Lowestoft to Yarmouth and back on Tuesday was won by the Red Rover, and during the contest the Wanderer, of which Mr. J. J. Colman, M.P., is the owner, had her masts broken, and was placed *hors de combat*.

Falmouth held its regatta on Wednesday, when the principal race was won by Mr. H. Bird's Ripple, the second and third yachts being the Spinaway and Butterfly. The yacht-race of next importance was won by Mr. F. Anglesea's Cygnet.

Swimmers have furnished the usual shoals of races, few of which are worth dwelling upon. The fact, too, that on Tuesday last a skilful swimmer, the winner of prizes at swimming-races, Mr. John Dillwyn Llewellyn, was, unhappily, drowned whilst bathing in Caswell Bay, Swansea, suggests that endurance may be sometimes sacrificed to speed at these swimming competitions. Be this as it may, it may be suggested to the committees of swimming clubs that it might be advisable to promote a more practical general knowledge of swimming than they do. Descending to details, we may add that on Saturday last the captaincy of the Norwood Swimming Club was won by Mr. G. S. Goodwyn after a stiff race with Mr. Horton Ledger, the previous captain; and on Tuesday the silver challenge cup of the Jersey Swimming Club was won at St. Helier's by Mr. Charles Stone, the previous holder, F. Luckarift, being defeated.

A town's meeting was held in the Townhall, Liverpool, on Wednesday, in aid of the sufferers by yellow fever in New Orleans. Nearly £1000 was promised in the room.

Mr. T. E. Smith, M.P. for Tynemouth, opened the Aquarium and Winter Garden at that place on Wednesday. The establishment consists of a marine and a fresh-water aquarium, summer and winter gardens, skating-rink, concert-hall, and assembly and reading rooms, and has been erected from the drawings of Messrs. Norton and Macey, of London, at a cost of £100,000.

The Eurydice was successfully moved on Tuesday. To get at the leaks on her starboard side it was necessary to heel her over to port, and to assist in this operation eighty tons of ballast were placed on a platform built on the port side of the wreck. The starboard side of the hull has sustained a good deal of damage through resting on the fluke of an anchor. In moving the vessel twelve more bodies came to the surface and were brought ashore for burial.—Admiral Fanshawe presided on Tuesday, on board the Duke of Wellington, the flag-ship at Portsmouth, over the court-martial on the two survivors of the Eurydice. Both of these stated that they had every confidence in the stability of the ship previous to her foundering on March 24. The Court acquitted the survivors, but adjourned the inquiry in order to take further evidence as to the cause of the capsizing of the ship. The court-martial was resumed on Wednesday, when several witnesses were examined as to the peculiarities of the fatal snow-gale of March 24, and as to the operations connected with the raising of the Eurydice; and the inquiry was again adjourned.

## METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Captain Frederick G. Frith has been appointed Deputy-Governor of Coldbath-fields Prison.

Mr. Knox, the senior magistrate at the Marlborough-street Police Court, has retired from the bench, owing to ill-health.

A bicyclist has been fined twenty shillings at Guildhall for riding a bicycle to the common danger in Bishopsgate-street. The defendant, coming noiselessly along at a late hour, knocked down a constable, who was unaware of his approach.

The stud of twenty-eight horses which ran in the London and Windsor coach this season were sold at Tattersall's on Monday. Some clever roadsters brought seventy guineas, and the teamsters, generally, produced good average prices.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the third week in August was 76,569, of whom 38,468 were in workhouses, and 38,101 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1877, 1876, and 1875, these figures show a decrease of 585, 717, and 6300 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 746, of whom 475 were men, 221 women, and 50 children under sixteen.

The report of the Civil Service Supply Association for the half year ended June 30 last, which was presented at the general meeting of the shareholders at the Cannon-street Hotel on Thursday evening, shows a net balance for the half year available for distribution to the shareholders of £19,460—a larger amount than has ever been available for division. The number of shares is limited to 4500, and of these 4388 are at present held by members of the Civil Service.

The fourteenth annual flower show of the East Tower Hamlets Floricultural Society was held on Monday in the hall attached to the Grecian Theatre, City-road, and drew together a large number of visitors. In addition to the plants exhibited by the members of the society, there was a collection of fine foliage plants from Victoria Park, lent by the First Commissioner of Works. The plants exhibited by the members showed great care and attention in their culture. Prizes were awarded for dinner-table decorations, miniature gardens, and bouquets.

A fire took place on Monday morning in the first floor of a house near Columbia Market, and two young children were burnt to death. The mother of the children had gone out, leaving them in the room in which the fire broke out, and it is supposed that in playing with the matches the elder child set the room on fire. Two firemen (C. Wright and P. Pettitt) entered the blazing premises and were much scorched. A lodger in a front room jumped into the street, and falling twenty-five feet, sustained such injury to the spine that she had to be conveyed to the London Hospital.

For the purpose of asking public aid for such of the recently discharged reserve men as are in need through want of work, a meeting of the Reserve Forces Relief Committee of the British Hospitaliers was held on Tuesday afternoon, under the presidency of Lord Shaftesbury.—Several members of the reserve forces waited last Wednesday upon Mr. Alderman Figgins, in the justice-room at Guildhall, to lay their case before him. According to the statement of their spokesman, more than half of the men recently called out were still without employment. Alderman Figgins said he thought the reserves had acted very well, and gave to each of those present 5s. for his immediate necessities.

For some of the original communications read and discussed during the past session of the Institution of Civil Engineers, at the ordinary meetings and at the students' meetings, and for other papers selected for publication without being read and discussed, the council have made the following awards:—Telford Medals and Premiums to Dr. Higgs, Mr. Brittle, and Mr. T. Clarke; Watt Medals and Telford Premiums to Mr. H. Davey, Mr. B. Leslie, and Mr. A. Holt; Telford Premiums to Mr. Longbridge, Mr. W. C. Unwin, Mr. Target, Mr. G. Wilson, Mr. F. C. Barron, and Mr. Carson, and the Manby Premium to Mr. E. Bazalgette. A Miller Scholarship has been adjudged to Mr. W. B. Dawson, and Miller Prizes to Messrs. Britton, Hutzig, Moss, and Szlumper, while the Howard Quinquennial Prize, given on this occasion for the first time, goes to Mr. Bessemer.

It has been arranged that the third annual show of the British Dairy Farmers' Association shall be held in the Agricultural Hall on Oct. 10 and three following days. Prizes are offered for milking cows of the various breeds of shorthorns, crosses, Ayrshires, Channel Island, and Brittany and Kerry breeds, in all, in eight classes, amounting to £245. For heifers best adapted for dairy purposes £90 is to be awarded; and for bulls, £100. Goats find a place in the schedule, there being five classes, in which are distributed prizes to the aggregate value of £36. For cheese of various makes £140 is to be given, and for collections of not less than one ton £50 is offered. In addition to these monetary prizes, there are medals of gold, silver, and bronze, and special medals are offered for foreign cheese and butter. For butter made in the United Kingdom the sum set aside is £63.

The Act passed in the late Session to amend the law relating to the raising of money by the Metropolitan Board of Works has been issued. By this Act the board may raise and advance £2,302,000, of which £50,000 is to be supplemental loans, to public bodies for the present year and the remainder for 1879. The board may raise money by the issue of "Metropolitan Bills," the date of such bills not to be less than three months nor more than twelve months, and the interest payable on such metropolitan bills to be at such a rate and in such a manner as the board, with the consent of the Treasury, may direct. The new money powers conferred by this Act for the year 1879 are:—£100,000 for minor improvements; £20,000 fire brigade; £1,500,000 Street Improvement Act, 1877; street improvements under Act 1872, £60,000; Tooting-common, £12,000; Plumstead-common, £10,000; loans to vestries and district boards, £200,000; loans to guardians, £200,000; loans to public bodies, £100,000; and loans to managers of metropolitan asylum district, £50,000.

The Secretary of State for India has presented to the Crystal Palace Company's library a copy of the great trigonometrical survey of India, on the scale of four miles to the inch. This most valuable and interesting series of maps, which together would cover a superficies of fifty-one square feet, can thus be consulted by inquirers in the company's library reading-room without any charge, and orders to inspect the Indian atlas can be obtained in the Tourist's Court for the asking. The sections are bound in two great volumes, to admit of close examination in detail. The gift was accompanied by a copy of the survey of Turkestan and the countries between the British and the Russian dominions in Asia, compiled by Colonel J. T. Walker, R.E., on a scale of thirty-two miles to the inch; and that of Persia, compiled for the Government by Captain O. B. C. St. John, R.E.; as well as the very interesting map of Central Assyria, the iconographic sketch of remains of the ancient Nineveh, with the modern Mosul, and the similar chart of the ancient cities of Nimrud and Selamiyeh, made by command of the Government of India by Captain Felix Jones.

There is also the fine map of India on the scale of sixty-four miles to the inch that was compiled from the topographical and revenue surveys.

There were 2491 births and 1433 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 145, whereas the deaths were 75 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of whooping-cough, which had steadily declined from 106 to 60 in the five preceding weeks, rose again to 71 last week, and exceeded the corrected average by 38. The deaths referred to diarrhoea and simple cholera, which had been 494, 351, and 268 in the three preceding weeks, further declined to 201 last week, and were 64 below the corrected average number in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The fatal cases of smallpox, which had been 18, 14, and 9 in the three previous weeks, were 10 last week. The Metropolitan Asylum Hospitals contained 213 smallpox patients on Saturday last, showing a decline of 23 from the number at the end of the previous week: 22 new cases were admitted during the week, against 21 and 36 in the two preceding weeks. The Highgate Smallpox Hospital contained but 9 patients on Saturday last. There were 24 deaths from scarlet fever, 10 from measles, and 16 from different forms of fever. In the Greater London 3021 births and 1739 deaths were registered. The mean temperature of the air was 61.5 deg., and 0.7 deg. above the average in the corresponding week of the sixty years 1814-73. The duration of sunshine during the week was 21.5 hours, the sun being above the horizon during 99.4 hours; the recorded duration of sunshine was, therefore, only equal to 22 per cent of its possible duration.

## EDINBURGH STATUE OF DR. CHALMERS.

The bronze statue of the late Rev. Thomas Chalmers, D.D., the eloquent Scottish preacher, and author of many admired writings upon religious subjects, is erected in George-street, Edinburgh, at the crossing of Castle-street. It was uncovered to public view on Saturday, the 27th ult., with addresses spoken by Sir John McNeill, Lord Moncrieff (the Lord Justice Clerk), the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, the Rev. Dr. Hanna, and Provost Swan, of Kirkcaldy. Dr. Chalmers died so long ago as 1847, and it was then proposed to have a marble statue placed in the library of the Free Church College. But it was felt that this was not enough, and that a monument of Chalmers should not be of a sectarian or provincial but of a national character. This movement was, however, allowed to fall into abeyance till the end of 1869, when it was again taken up by Dean Ramsay, Dr. Candlish, Dr. Guthrie, and others, and the work was intrusted to the veteran Edinburgh sculptor, Sir John Steell. He had executed several busts of Chalmers, one of which occupies a prominent place in a public gallery in New York, and had enjoyed for years his personal acquaintance and familiar friendship. In this statue, of which we give an illustration, Dr. Chalmers is represented as standing before an assemblage in quiescent attitude. He is attired in a rich Geneva gown, with "buckled shoon" on the feet, being the attire he wore as Moderator of the General Assembly. The left hand supports an open quarto Bible, and the open right hand is brought round over the top of it. The face is an admirable likeness; the grand leonine head, with the broad, manly brow, around which the shaggy locks lie carelessly, yet majestically, at once recalls the presence of Chalmers. The difficulties of the robe have been very successfully treated, and fall in graceful folds around the well-proportioned figure. The statue, which was cast in two pieces, stands 12 ft. high. The pedestal, 15 ft. in height, is the work of Messrs. Macdonald, Field, and Co., Aberdeen. It is of polished Peterhead granite, was designed by Mr. Steell, son of the sculptor, and, while treated somewhat differently, is yet in accord with the other statues in the street.

## ASHWORTH MEMORIAL, ROCHDALE.

The Memorial statue of the late Mr. G. L. Ashworth was unveiled on June 1 last at Rochdale, about 15,000 persons being present. It stands in the centre of the large ornamental garden of the public park of Rochdale. The ceremony was performed by Mr. T. B. Potter, M.P. for the borough. There was a procession, starting from the Townhall, joined by the Mayor, Mr. James Tweedale, and by many gentlemen of the Town Council, followed by the Liberal associations of the town, the Order of Good Templars, and representatives of the Sunday schools. Flags and garlands were displayed throughout the town, and the event was made the occasion of a general holiday. On reaching the park, the chairman of the committee, Mr. Councillor Harley, made the formal presentation of the statue to the Mayor on behalf of the town, and Mr. Potter then unveiled the statue, proceeding to review the life and labours of the late Alderman Ashworth, whose whole time was devoted to the welfare of all classes of his native town, and who twice held the office of Mayor. The statue is placed on a granite pedestal, ten feet high; the figure itself is eight feet high, and is cut out of a solid block of hard Sicilian marble, which weighed four tons. It is of a light grey colour, harmonising well with the tone of the pedestal, and weighs one ton fifteen cwt. The attitude of the figure is spirited and dignified, and full of energy; the likeness is pronounced a most faithful one. The sculptors are Messrs. W. and T. Wills, of Euston-road, London, who have executed statues of Sir Humphrey Davy, Earl Mayo, and Richard Cobden, the last named in the High-street of Camden Town.

## LEEDS MEMORIAL OF DR. HOOK.

The late Rev. Walter Farquhar Hook, D.D., author of "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury," was Vicar of the parish church of Leeds from 1837 till his promotion, in 1859, to the Deanery of Chichester. On St. Peter's Day this year (June 29) the dedication festival of the Leeds parish church was held, and advantage was taken of the occasion to uncover the beautiful monument which has been erected to the memory of "the great Vicar of Leeds." Sermons were preached, morning and evening, by Archdeacon Anson and by the Rev. Dr. Alfred Gatty, Sub-Dean of York. The memorial consists of a recumbent figure in white marble, representing Dean Hook in his ecclesiastical vestments. The head rests on a cushion, and at the feet is another cushion, upon which are two volumes. The hands are closed as in prayer. The sculptor is Mr. W. D. Keyworth, jun., Buckingham Palace-road, London. His work does him great credit, for he has with remarkable fidelity reproduced the well-known features of the late Dr. Hook. The late Sir Gilbert Scott designed the tomb on which the figure rests. It is of alabaster, and of Gothic design, and has been executed by Mr. Anthony Welsh, of Woodhouse-lane, Leeds. It is a beautiful work of art, and forms a fitting accompaniment to the noble piece of sculpture which rests upon it. The memorial is placed in the second bay at the north-east end of the church, between the ante-chapel and the altar steps. It has cost nearly £1000. The late Dr. Hook died in October, 1875, at the Deanery at Chichester. A memorial pulpit has been erected in Chichester Cathedral.





STATUE OF THE REV. DR. CHALMERS, AT EDINBURGH.



STATUE OF THE LATE MR. G. L. ASHWORTH, MAYOR OF ROCHDALE.



MONUMENT TO THE LATE DR. HOOK, DEAN OF CHICHESTER, IN THE LEEDS PARISH CHURCH.





THE PRINCE OF WALES IN A TORPEDO-BOAT.

## THE NEW TORPEDO-BOATS.

At the Naval Review on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at Spithead, before her Majesty and the members of both Houses of Parliament, the Queen and all the spectators were very much pleased with the performance of two torpedo-boats, which have been purchased by the Admiralty from their builders, Messrs. Yarrow and Co., of Poplar. Upon another occasion his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales inspected one of the nimble little vessels, and went on board of her for a brief experience of their wonderful swiftness. These boats in their trial-trips at Long Reach about six weeks ago attained a mean speed exceeding twenty-one knots, or twenty-four statute miles an hour. They are each 85 ft. long, with 11 ft. beam, and draw, when fully equipped for service, an average of 3 ft. of water. They are strongly constructed of steel, and are fitted with compound surface condensing engines, capable of indicating 420-horse power. The high-pressure steam cylinder of these engines is 12½ in. in diameter, and the low-pressure 21½ in., both having a 12 in. stroke. These boats are at present known by their builders' numbers, one being No. 419 and the other No. 420. The former is propelled by a three-bladed screw, 5 ft. 6 in. diameter and 5 ft. pitch; and the latter by a two-bladed screw of similar proportions. Messrs. Yarrow adopt supplementary engines for driving the air-pump, circulating-pump, and feed-pumps; they consider this plan preferable to that of working these pumps direct off the main engine, as is sometimes done. One advantage in having

separate pumping engines is that, whether the vessel is in motion or stationary, a powerful means is available for pumping her out, should the necessity arise. It is estimated by her builders that if the air pump and circulating pump were both utilised for this purpose the water could be pumped out as fast as it could enter either of these vessels through one hundred holes made in the skin by Martini-Henry rifle bullets. If this be the case, these craft may be deemed safe from sinking so long as their machinery is working efficiently. The boiler is of the locomotive type, is placed in the forward part of each vessel, and has a closed stoke-hole. In connection with the boiler a very important improvement has been introduced by Messrs. Yarrow. This consists in a means of rendering the closed stoke-hole safe for the men in the event of the collapse of a boiler tube—a contingency which cannot be absolutely guarded against. The arrangement appears very simple, while its efficiency was proved beyond all question upon a previous trial of one of these boats. This was No. 419, which was tried on May 24 last under the supervision of the Admiralty officials. Upon that occasion an accidental rupture of one of the boiler tubes occurred nearly at the close of the runs over the measured mile, which so far had been very successful. When the boiler tube gave way the steam rushed out of the foremost hatchway from the compartment in which the smoke-box end of the boiler is situated, and soon after from the two funnels. The men in the stoke-hole, however, being shut off from the boiler, were uninjured, and remained at their post several minutes after the first outburst of steam. The acci-

dent, though an untoward event, was considered by the Admiralty officials as affording a highly satisfactory proof of the efficiency of Mr. Yarrow's invention. The engines are placed amidships, and each vessel has spacious cabin accommodation aft, as it is intended that they may be used either as despatch or torpedo-boats. For the latter purpose the cabin framings above deck are removed and replaced by steel-plating. These vessels are, in fact, now fitted one for one purpose and one for the other. They are steered from the cabin, there being a look-out for the steersman just above deck-level. The deck is clear of all obstructions, the two funnels being placed one on each side. They are fitted with balanced rudders, and steer well, answering their helms very quickly. These vessels would probably have now been on their way to Russia but for the Government proclamation which prohibited torpedo-boats leaving this country, and which led to their purchase by our own Government.

## ACCIDENT IN LONDON DOCKS.

Our Illustration represents the singular position of the ship Eastminster, when capsized in London Docks, by a curious accident, on Saturday, the 17th inst. This clipper ship, which is the property of Messrs. Berryman and Turnbull, had recently discharged a cargo of rice from Akyab, Bengal, and, after being in the dry dock, was taken into London Docks to load a general cargo for the Cape of Good Hope. She is an iron ship of 1200 tons register, was built at Port Glasgow,



THE IRON CLIPPER-SHIP EASTMINSTER, CAPSIZED IN LONDON DOCKS.



classed A 1 at Lloyd's, is commanded by Captain Moxey, and has only made two voyages. At the time of this accident the Eastminster was lying at the western end of the docks; the wind was fresh from the south-west, and, curling around Hermitage basin, found an outlet with accumulated force at a point close to the Eastminster's position. The ship was blown on her side, and as she fell over she struck three barges, which were loaded, and sank them. On board the ship at the time she heeled were the chief mate, the second mate, and twenty men, but fortunately they all escaped with only a wetting. No one was on board the barges. The illustration shows the ship lying on her broadside, with half her keel visible. The Thames Conservancy derrick barges, under the superintendence of Mr. Wood, have been at work dismantling the ship and preparing to raise her. The ship has been restored to an erect position, and moored at the quay, where men have since been employed in pumping the water out of the hold, and taking down the masts and rigging, before removing her to the dry dock for the needful repairs.

### POLITICAL.

The polling for the election of a member for Newcastle-under-Lyme, in the room of Sir Edmund Buckley, took place on the 23rd inst., the candidates being Mr. Rathbone Edge (Liberal) and Mr. Donaldson Hudson (Conservative). The Liberal candidate was elected by a majority of 340, the numbers being—Edge, 1330, and Hudson, 990. The result is that Newcastle-under-Lyme is now represented by two Liberals, instead of, as before, by one Conservative and one Liberal.

The polling for the representation of Argyle-shire, rendered vacant by the appointment of the Marquis of Lorne to be Governor-General of Canada, took place on Tuesday, the contest being between a brother of the Marquis, Lord Colin Campbell (Liberal) and Mr. J. W. Malcolm (Conservative). It resulted in the return of the former by a majority of 355; the numbers being—Campbell, 1462, Malcolm, 1107. This leaves the representation of the county as it was.

Mr. Samuel Morley will not seek re-election for Bristol. Mr. Hodgson's resignation, in consequence of ill-health, has been in the hands of the Liberal committee for some months.

It was to be hoped that the floodgates of talk would close for a time with the closing of Parliament, but it is not so. No sooner has Parliament been prorogued than the out-of-session speeches have begun. Several members gave addresses on Thursday, the 22nd inst.

Colonel Stanley, Secretary of State for War, opened a Conservative Working Men's Club at Barrow-in-Furness and in the evening was entertained at a banquet in the Townhall. In acknowledging the toast of "her Majesty's Ministers," Colonel Stanley warmly defended the foreign policy of the Government, and pointed to the peace which had been secured as a justification for the attitude they had observed in connection with Eastern affairs. He admitted that the cost of placing the country in a position to back up its views had been great, but he urged that the expense was a mere trifle to that which would have resulted from a sanguinary and protracted European war. During the Session domestic legislation had no doubt been somewhat neglected, but he pointed out that many important social questions had been settled since the Government first entered upon office.

The Attorney-General, speaking at an agricultural meeting at Clitheroe, said that although the Session had been denounced as barren, one good measure had been passed. The Cattle Bill, so far from increasing the price of meat, would have a tendency to cheapen it by effectually guarding against diseases, and consequently increasing the supply of food.

Mr. J. Puleston and Captain G. Price, the members for Devonport, addressed the Stonehouse portion of their constituents. Mr. Puleston reviewed the Eastern Question at great length, remarking that in this respect the last Session had been one of the most glorious recorded in ancient or modern times. He claimed that the calling out of the Indian troops was the greatest achievement of the present Government; it showed Russia that England was thoroughly in earnest. The hon. gentleman also defended the financial policy of the Government. Captain Price spoke highly of the action of Lord Beaconsfield and Salisbury in bringing about so satisfactory an arrangement of the Eastern Question.

Addressing his constituents at Nairn, Lord Macduff said that the Liberal party as a whole did not grudge a reasonable extension of Russian territory, while they could not allow any power to become paramount in the East.

Admiral Sir William Edmonstone, member for Stirlingshire, addressed his constituents at Killybeg on the 23rd inst. While praising the course followed by Lord Beaconsfield and his colleagues in the Eastern Question, he believed that had England shown her power eighteen months ago there would have been no war between Russia and Turkey.

Mr. Mundella gave his annual address to his constituents on Monday night in Paradise-square, Sheffield; the square was crowded. Mr. Mundella, who was received with cheers and groans, spoke for some time amid great interruption, and at last he addressed himself to the reporters. He referred to the miserable harvest of measures to which the Session had given birth, and said that the only thing that had made great progress was the national

expenditure. He was compelled by the disorder of the meeting to bring his speech to an abrupt conclusion, but said he would attend every ward meeting and insist upon a hearing.

Mr. G. C. Bentinck, M.P., was on Wednesday one of the speakers at the annual dinner of the West Cumberland Conservative Registration Association at Maryport, and entered into a vigorous defence of the Government against the charge of extravagance.

At a meeting of the Leicester Town Council on Tuesday a resolution was moved that addresses should be presented to Lord Beaconsfield and the Marquis of Salisbury congratulating them and the Government on the success which has attended their negotiations at the recent Congress. An amendment was proposed by Alderman Grimsley adverse to the conduct of the Government, which, after a protracted discussion, was carried by a majority of six.

The first meeting of the Town Council for Burslem, which has recently been incorporated, was held on Wednesday. Mr. Thomas Hulme, four times chief bailiff, was elected Mayor. The aldermen were also chosen; with one exception they are Liberals, as is also the Mayor.

### THE STORMS.

Great damage was done by the storm which on Saturday last raged over a large portion of the kingdom, and with special severity in London and its neighbourhood. A number of workmen engaged on a block of buildings near the Bishopsgate-street station of the Metropolitan Railway ran for shelter beneath some arches of the foundation, when the roof of a subterranean chamber gave way, and several of them were buried beneath the debris. One man was taken out dead, and others were removed to the hospital. At Brixton and Camberwell the basements of many houses were flooded several feet deep, and the fire-engines were employed in pumping out the water. The Masonic Hall at Camberwell was seriously damaged. Two men who were working in a field took refuge in an outhouse, which was struck by the lightning, and one of the men was dreadfully injured. A servant employed in Clifton-road, Peckham, was struck blind while passing in front of a mirror in the drawing-room. In Kennington and Newington great damage was caused by the flooding of houses, and two roofs were struck by lightning. In Walworth part of the front of a beer-shop near Beresford-street was knocked down, and a house in Sultan-street, Camberwell, had all the windows broken and the fire-grates displaced. At Hackney, Dalston, and Homerton the floods were heavy, and traffic was much impeded. Along the south coast the storm was very violent. A barn near Hastings was set on fire by the lightning and burned to the ground. Brighton, Southampton, and Bournemouth were flooded. At Nottingham a party of four persons in a boat on the river were overtaken by the storm, and in endeavouring to land the boat was upset and three of them were drowned. The damage caused to the wheat is said to be very great.

During a thunderstorm which occurred on Monday afternoon a few miles to the south of St. Andrew's, a waterspout is said to have burst over the residence of Mr. Alexander Cheape, and completely flooded the house.

Parts of West Berks and North Hants were visited on Tuesday night by a terrific storm. Heavy rain poured down continuously for upwards of an hour, deluging the roads, which in many places were more like rivers, and the force of the streaming rain carried away large quantities of soil in the hilly districts. Many houses were flooded.

A tourist, named Mackenzie, was walking over Blackdown to the coast on the 21st inst., when a thunderstorm caused him to take shelter in a shepherd's hut. The lightning struck the hut, and Mr. Mackenzie was killed. His watch was fused into a molten mass, and the clothing on his right side burned off.

On Thursday morning London was visited with another thunderstorm, which appears to have extended over the south of England generally. At Blackheath, Mrs. Sharman was struck by lightning while dressing, and killed.

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THE SHAKERS' ENCAMPMENT AT HORDLE, NEAR LYMINGTON, HAMPSHIRE: SCENE IN VAGS LANE.



THE SHAKERS' ENCAMPMENT AT HORDLE, NEAR LYMINGTON, HAMPSHIRE: DWELLINGS OF THE FAMILIES.



## THE SHAKERS IN HAMPSHIRE.

The extraordinary sect of religious enthusiasts, following the prophetic leadership of Mrs. Mary Ann Girling, who have been living together in a strange community near Lymington for several years past, have again got into trouble. These misguided people, whose theological notions may be innocent enough, went into the country from Walworth six or seven years ago. They unhappily make it a point of conscience not to pay rent to unbelievers, but have attempted to "squat," without permission, on land belonging to private owners. They have been evicted by due process of law, and have since been dwelling at the hedge-side in "Vags Lane," in the parish of Hordle, which is a seacoast village between Lymington and Christchurch, and five miles south-west of Lymington. On Saturday last Mrs. Girling, as the acknowledged responsible head of the community, appeared before the magistrates at Lymington, with Mr. Henry Osborne, one of the elders, to answer a complaint made by the local inspector of the Hants Constabulary, who charged her with obstructing the highway in Vags Lane with a quantity of furniture. It seems that the household goods, which the Shakers formerly kept in the huts they had built for themselves in the adjoining field, were removed by the Sheriff's officer not long ago, when they were ejected from the field, a small piece of two or three acres, for not paying rent to the

landlord. They were forbidden by their religious persuasion to enter into any legal engagement for the occupation of other ground or houses, so they have since been living in the manner of gipsies, but without any tents or roof of any kind. They will neither buy nor sell, and have subsisted for years on the casual gifts of visitors, in addition to what little food they could produce from the soil by their own labour. It is said, indeed, that Mrs. Girling has been in possession of a sufficient amount of money, from the property given up by several members of her flock, small tradesmen and farmers, in accordance with the rules of their conventual society. No children are with them, and the men and women live in strict celibacy without any scandal. The Lymington magistrates adjourned the case to that day week (this present Saturday), admonishing Mrs. Girling to clear away the things, and to find proper lodgings for her people, under penalties of the Highway Act and the Vagrant Act. Our Artist has visited Hordle to make the two Sketches from which two illustrations are prepared. The scene in Vags Lane is wretched, as well as absurdly strange; the roadside margin of grass and ditch, on either hand, for a length of one hundred yards, is covered with chairs and tables, beds, chests of drawers, sofas, and other furniture, arranged as best it can be to form a little shelter for each of these miserable family parties, with blankets, counterpanes, and shawls, to screen them from wind and rain. Mrs. Girling

herself contrives to dress neatly, and there is nothing very peculiar in her appearance; but some of the poor women, though hitherto of decent character, have got into a very untidy condition. There are many able-bodied men amongst them; but none will work for wages, which have been offered them in harvest-time, nor will they take parish relief. It is expected, however, that necessity will soon oblige the Shakers to do what other people do, more or less without sin, and this queer delusion will come to an end. The celebrated community of Shakers at Mount Lebanon, in America have no such fancies, but simply abstain from marriage, and hold all property in common stock.

## THE BRITISH OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

LARNACA, Aug. 8. The despatch-boat *Salamis*, with his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, Captain of the Black Prince, on board, sailed yesterday for Brindisi. General Ross, who came to Malta in command of the Indian contingent, also left in the *Salamis* on a month's leave in England. The absence of his Royal Highness here will be much regretted, as he had made himself very popular both ashore and afloat. The London newspapers which arrived here last contained the speech of Mr. Anderson,



MAP TO ILLUSTRATE THE AUSTRIAN MILITARY OCCUPATION OF BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.—SEE PAGE 198.

of Glasgow, who objected in Parliament to the vote of money for the Duke of Connaught on the plea that the Royal Princes did not work. But if Mr. Anderson could only have been at North Beach, Larnaca, during the last three weeks he would have been rather startled at the amount of work, of real physical labour, gone through zealously and indefatigably by the Royal Duke. From four a.m. till after dark the work was incessantly carried on, Sundays not excepted, and even during the hours of the night his Royal Highness was never free from interruption, as letters, with incessant inquiries or instructions, were continually brought to him from the Admiral, who well sustains the character which he bore in the Hector and Odin of old. Lord John Hay has not been fortunate in his relations with the commissariat. Without a great deal of tact on both sides the relations between naval and military heads of departments, during debarkation, are nearly sure to cause friction between clashing interests, and this occasion has been no exception to the rule. On the re-embarkation of the Indian levies for Bombay we may expect to see some of these contests renewed.

The expected malarious fever has at length begun to show itself. Most of the Minotaur's and Monarch's men, who were up at Nicosia, have succumbed to the disease, which only attacked them on their return to their ships at Larnaca. A party of Royal Engineers are reported to have been stopped in their survey by fever, which has stricken down the whole of them. The Highlanders also, and other Europeans at Chevik, are said to be sending a large proportion of their men into hospital from the same cause. The ride up to Nicosia is through an almost barren plain, and in these sultry days of August the country is quite arid. There is a diligence which traverses the road daily between Nicosia and Larnaca;

but it is entirely taken up by the Government for official passengers, and after wasting two days we were compelled to ride. Blazing white limestone rocks, with little moisture or vegetation, prevailed for the first half of the journey, and it was needful to rest at Athina, a village half way. Cyprus may be delightful in the winter, but journeying at mid-day in the island is simply torture. I have experienced Chinese, Indian, and Central American summers; but I never remember to have suffered more from heat and vermin, and I can quite imagine the effect upon the British troops.

The temperature of the atmosphere in the Levant is more variable than that of most parts of the Mediterranean, for it alters with every change of wind. Along the south-eastern coast of Cyprus, from Limasol to here at Larnaca and on to Famagosta, a regular land-and-sea breeze prevails in the absence of stronger winds. This land-and-sea breeze is termed the "imbatto." It sets in with a sea breeze from the S.W., and, freshening towards noon, lasts till about three p.m. at this time of year; but sometimes it continues till about sunset, when it dies away. An almost dead calm then ensues, when a light air springs up from the land, which continues until about an hour after sunrise. In August the refreshment afforded by the sea breeze, cooled by passing over the sea, is most grateful to the inhabitants of the south coast. Without it, Cyprus would during the dog days be aptly termed "infamis nimio calor." Admiral Smyth, in his work on "The Mediterranean," considers that the whole island of Cyprus affords an epitome of the usual Levantine weather, for here the action of the breezes is confined to a comparatively circumscribed space.

We reached Nicosia by sunset, and had great difficulty in obtaining a lodging. Hotels are unknown, and one or two

extemporised grog-shops do duty for the unexpected travellers. Fortunately, a letter from the Consul at Larnaca procured us a decent lodging at the house of the Governor's dragoman. At Government House discomfort reigned supreme; Colonel Biddulph, R.A., and staff were as badly off as ourselves.

We rode out at once to see Sir Garnet Wolseley, and it is needless to say how genial and kind he always is. He takes a most hopeful view of affairs here, which are to the outsider a hopeless mass of confusion. The amount of work requisite here to be got through by the staff is overpowering. We found Sir Garnet, with Colonel Greaves, Lieutenant-Colonel Brackenbury, R.A., and others of his staff, established in a long row of most commodious buildings within the sanctuary precincts of a Greek church. Just as we arrived the body of a murdered man was being taken in, loosely carried in a sheet, previous to its interment in the church. Sir Garnet's flag is to be consecrated in due form shortly; but, as we must be on the move, it is doubtful if I shall be present. Having waited for the mail here, I proceed next to Cythera, of which we hear glowing accounts from Mr. Forbes, of the *Daily News*, and then to Kyrenia.

Now, as to the future of Cyprus, should the present protectorate of Turkey in Asia continue on a firm basis and become permanent. To what practical use could we put it? There is one suggestion which naturally arises—it is that, if we are to protect Turkey, Turkey must be taught how to protect itself; and Cyprus, with its wide plains and convenient position, is admirably adapted for a large Turkish camp of instruction. Here young Turkish officers could be schooled in modern warfare; and English officers might learn how to deal with Turkish soldiers. It is proposed to erect cantonments on the western slopes of the Tróodos range of



mountains near Paphos (Baffo), as soon as a site has been selected for the wooden huts which have been ordered from England, and which, indeed, ought to be on their way out here by this time. Here, in these elevated regions, about 2000 ft. above sea-level, the main body of European troops might be quartered, at all events during the summer months and during the season when fever is prevalent on the lower plains, on the same plan as the troops in Jamaica are mostly kept up at Newcastle, on the high ground. The intended station, in all probability, will be formed in the direction of Melia, Phytia, and Panaia, in the neighbourhood of the large monastery of Grisovoghiatissa. It will form an excellent sanatorium, both for soldiers and for the sailors of the Mediterranean squadron, as well as for our garrisons at Malta and Gibraltar, where the troops suffer from the insupportable heat from July to September. The change of quarters will be most beneficial after the monotonous routine of garrison duty; and Cyprus will doubtless soon be looked upon as a favourite quarter, as Corfu was once similarly regarded. Game laws are at once to be instituted; the hunting will be first rate across the wide Messarian plains, and we shall see the wooded slopes of west and north Cyprus dotted with villas, and resorted to by invalids during the winter months, in preference to Nice, Monaco, Mentone, or even Algiers. A fashionable watering-place will soon spring up, and with a garrison of three crack regiments, and a numerous English official staff of civilians as well as military, prosperity of a certain description may certainly be predicted for Cyprus.

To the soft Cyprian shores the goddess moves  
To visit Paphos and her blooming groves,  
Where to the Power a hundred altars rise  
And breathing odours scent the balmy skies;  
Concealed she bathes in consecrated bowers,  
The Graces unguents shed, ambrosial showers,  
Unguents that charm the gods! She last assumes  
Her wondrous robes; and full the goddess blooms.

The mail from this place closes almost directly, and therefore we must send off at once, not to lose an opportunity.

S. P. O.

#### ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN SEPTEMBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

The Moon is near Jupiter during the evening hours of the 6th and 7th, being situated to the right of the planet on the former and to the left on the latter evening. She is near Saturn during the evening hours of the 12th and morning hours of the 13th; the nearest approach will be about 9h. p.m. on the 12th, when the planet will be a little below the Moon. She is near Mercury and Venus on the morning of the 25th, and near Mars on the 26th. Her phases or times of change are:—

|               |            |               |           |                   |
|---------------|------------|---------------|-----------|-------------------|
| First Quarter | on the 3rd | at 26 minutes | after 8h. | in the afternoon. |
| Full Moon     | " 11th     | " 49 "        | " 3 "     | afternoon.        |
| Last Quarter  | " 19th     | " 30 "        | " 6 "     | afternoon.        |
| New Moon      | " 26th     | " 10 "        | " 2 "     | afternoon.        |

She is nearest the Earth on the afternoon of the 26th, and most distant from it on the afternoon of the 13th.

Mercury rises at about the time of sunrise on the 11th; on the 13th he rises at 5h. 5m. a.m., or 27 minutes before sunrise; on the 18th at 4h. 26m. a.m., or 1h. 14m. before the Sun; on the 23rd at 4h. 9m. a.m., or 1h. 39m. before sunrise; on the 28th at 4h. 14m. a.m., or 1h. 42m. before the Sun. He is near Mars on the 7th, in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 10th, stationary among the stars on the 18th, in his ascending node on the 21st, near Venus on the 25th, and again on the last day; near the Moon on the 25th, at his greatest western elongation (17 deg. 50 min.) on the 26th, and (the fourth time this year) at his least distance from the Sun on the same day.

Venus is still a morning star, rising 2h. 12m. before sunrise on the 8th, 1h. 55m. before the Sun on the 18th, and 1h. 40m. before sunrise on the 28th; the planet rising on these days at 3h. 13m. a.m., 3h. 45m. a.m., and 4h. 16m. a.m. respectively. She is due south on the 1st at 10h. 28m. a.m., on the 15th at 10h. 40m. a.m., and on the last day at 10h. 51m. a.m. She is at her least distance from the Sun on the 19th, and near the Moon on the 25th.

Mars sets on the 8th at 6h. 42m. p.m., or 13 minutes after sunset; on the 18th at 6h. 14m. p.m., or 7 minutes after sunset; on the 28th he sets at sunset, and sets in daylight from this day till the end of the year. He rises with the Sun on the 17th, and 20 minutes before sunrise on the 28th. He is due south on the 1st at 0h. 22m. p.m., on the 15th at noon, and on the last day at 11h. 37m. a.m. He is in conjunction with the Sun on the 18th, and near the Moon on the 26th.

Jupiter sets on the 1st at 1h. 29m. a.m., on the 9th at 0h. 56m. a.m., on the 19th at 0h. 15m. a.m., on the 28th at 11h. 36m. p.m., and on the last day at 11h. 24m. p.m. He is due south on the 1st at 9h. 18m. p.m., on the 11th at 8h. 36m. p.m., on the 21st at 7h. 56m. p.m., and on the last day at 7h. 21m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 7th, and stationary among the stars on the 23rd.

Saturn rises on the 7th at 7h. 5m. p.m., or 33 minutes after sunset; on the 17th at 6h. 25m. p.m., or 15 minutes after sunset; on the 25th the planet rises at sunset, and from this day till the end of the year he rises in daylight. He sets on the 23rd at sunrise, and at 5h. 20m. a.m., or 38 minutes before sunrise, on the 29th. He is due south on the 1st at 1h. 28m. a.m., on the 11th at 0h. 46m. a.m., on the 21st at 0h. 4m. a.m., and on the last day at 11h. 22m. p.m. He is near the Moon on the 12th, and in opposition to the Sun on the 22nd.

A fire which broke out at the house of Mr. Dennison, a confectioner, near St. Martin's-lane, Birmingham, on Monday night, resulted in the death of Mrs. Dennison, her child, her sister, and a servant. The fire-escape caught fire when attempts were being made to rescue Mrs. Dennison, and she remained shrieking at the window for assistance, ultimately falling head-foremost on the pavement. Her child, which was accidentally let fall as it was being brought down the escape, died shortly afterwards. The bodies of Mrs. Dennison's sister and the servant were found after the fire was extinguished. Mr. Dennison was the only person saved in the house; he jumped on to a high ladder which was placed against the house before the escape arrived.

About two months ago a youth named William Hughes, while bathing in the canal at Winson-green, near Birmingham, got out of his depth and sank into the mud. None of the spectators of his struggles had the courage to go to his assistance, till a youth named Reuben Saunders came up, plunged into the water, and with great difficulty succeeded in rescuing the drowning lad, who was then in an unconscious state. Lieutenant Carter, master of the Birmingham Workhouse, to which the rescued lad was removed, having communicated the circumstances to the Royal Humane Society, had the satisfaction of receiving for presentation to Saunders the society's certificate for bravery. The presentation, which was made on Monday with unusual honours, in presence of the schoolboys of the workhouse, was accompanied by a gift of money subscribed on the ground.

#### THEATRES.

##### STRAND.

This theatre has become very miscellaneous in character, and showed distinguishable signs of a period of transition previous to the commencement of a new season, under the temporary management of Messrs. Walter Joyce and Arthur Swanborough, which began on Monday. The previous week had witnessed the production of two pieces, one of them new, both successful, but not yet repeated — "Our Accomplished Domestic" and "Love Wins." These pieces are clever. The first has been arranged for the stage by E. Dale, Esq., and exhibits the versatility of two sisters, of the age of twelve and nine, named Miss Jessie Sinclair and Miss Sallie Sinclair (the daughters of Mr. Henry Sinclair, the actor) — the latter a danseuse of considerable ability, who simulates different characters, and performs a variety of Terpsichorean feats in illustration of the dialogue. The second piece is a revived comedy-drama, in three acts, by Messrs. Savile Clarke and the late Du Terreaux, in which Mr. Charles Collette appears as Professor Lobelia, an ex-circus proprietor. A confirmed drunkard, this worthy has sold his daughter for a certain annuity to a rich man, who has her educated with a view of making her his wife. His son, however, Arthur Dalton (Mr. Caen), falls in love with the damsel, and incurs thereby his father's resentment. Compelled to work at his art for a living, he paints a picture of the young lady careering on a bare-backed steed round a crowded circus. Mr. Dalton, sen., becomes the purchaser of the painting, a circumstance that leads to a general reconciliation. The professor, too, becomes a total abstainer; and thus the curtain falls on the probable happiness of all parties. There is, also, a fantastic part, the Hon. Tom Levertton, well acted by Mr. A. M. Denison, which deserves commendation. On Monday the new season was inaugurated by two revivals of dramas almost forgotten from lapse of time, but worthy to be remembered. "An Ambassador from Below," by the late Robert Brough and Sutherland Edwards, and the three-act comedy of "Love or Money," by the late Mr. Andrew Halliday. These were preceded by Mr. T. J. Williams's farce of "Peace and Quiet." This clever, but noisy farce was vigorously enacted, by Mr. Cecil Murray as Mr. Smashington Goit, Mr. J. Day as Mr. Twitterly Fluttersome, and Mr. J. G. Bauer as Mr. Jonas Closefist. The ladies, also, were well represented, Mrs. Fluttersome by Miss C. Harvey, Clara by Miss Helen Stuart, and Helen by Miss Verner. The Brough-Edwards Musical extravaganza then followed. In this Mephistophiles is a leading part, and was satisfactorily represented by Miss Hetty Tracey. But the burden of the most important rôle rested on Mr. George Honey, that of the Marquis de Brancador (his original character), and this he supported with his usual nonchalance and irresistible humour. The scene between him and Honesta, the Marchioness (Miss L. Gourlay), was capitally acted. The gardener's wife, Fiametta, and her husband, Pepito, were admirably represented by Miss L. Telbin and Miss Verner. The incidental music was effectively rendered. So much well done was sufficient to predispose the audience to appreciate the three-act drama that followed. "Love or Money" is indeed powerfully sustained. First and foremost is Mr. George Honey again, as Major Buncombe, a part full of opportunities for the special kind of fun in which the artist naturally delights. Mrs. Buncombe likewise is characteristically interpreted by Miss Caroline Harvey. This impecuniose couple are of that astute order of parents who build their hopes on marriageable daughters, and succeed in obtaining suitable husbands. One of the latter is apparently rich, but really a needy speculator, and the other a worthy individual in the situation of clerk to a firm in which he subsequently becomes a partner. The contrast of the two households is strikingly delineated — the false splendour of the one and the substantial comfort of the other. The two daughters were skilfully discriminated by Miss L. Telbin as Clarissa and Miss Louisa Gourlay as Jemima. Miss Hetty Tracey did the brilliant as Mrs. Darlington, and really shed a lustre on the scenes in which she so prominently assisted. In these revivals the scenery has been well cared for; and the ostensible wealth of Alfred Skimmington's mansion is elaborately indicated in the stage arrangements and accessories. It may be mentioned that the acting manager for Mr. Honey is Mr. George Keogh. Probably it is intended, after this intercalary season is over, to give another chance to Mr. Dale and the Sinclairs, as also to Messrs. Clarke and De Terreaux, in connection with Mr. Charles Collette and his talented associates. We shall be glad to make Mrs. Leigh Murray's acquaintance again as Mrs. Hirst. Altogether, we do not see that a period of transition could have been better occupied.

##### GAILETY.

At length the famous "Jeames" of Mr. Thackeray has obtained a stage representative. Mr. Burnand has written a four-act comedy on the subject of "the diary;" and Mr. Terry has impersonated the fortunate footman to the very life. We have here the conceited James Blodder in all phases of his character and history. He is first located (that is, in the play) in Mayfair, where he is tempted to dabble in shares connected, according to the same authority, with the "Ellen Mine," and succeeds so far that he begins to forget his family relations and early love, and aspires to an aristocratic union with the Lady Angelina. The change, however, at last comes; and, lo! the upstart parvenu is reduced to his original level. The dramatist represents this catastrophe as a moral benefit to the man. Mr. Terry fully enters into the spirit of the portraiture, and gives an actual individual, readily to be identified, whether on or off the stage. Miss E. Farren also comes in for her share of commendation as Mary Ann, the maid-servant. In other respects the play is very efficiently cast, and its performance will probably long continue to be gratifying to the players and the public. The burlesque of "Little Doctor Faust" continues its triumphant career, which has now lasted more than 170 nights.

Miss Glyn has been reading at Margate, assisted by her pupil, Miss Annie Baldwin (Mrs. Raisbeck Robinson), we hope with success. On Wednesday Miss Baldwin gave the principal scenes of Rosalind in "As You Like It;" and Miss Glyn read from "The Merchant of Venice," and also from Ophelia's mad scenes and the Gravedigger's scene in "Hamlet." On Friday Miss Baldwin recited "The Wreck of the Hesperus" and "The Charge of the Light Brigade," Miss Glyn reading "Macbeth." On Tuesday next they will appear together at Ramsgate. We may here record that Miss Glyn prepares pupils for the stage.

In the new Metropolis Management and Building Act there are some regulations as to theatres and music-halls of an important character, both in reference to existing and new establishments. It is recited in the preamble that, with a view to protect the public frequenting theatres and music-halls within the metropolis from danger by fire, it is expedient that provisions should be made to empower the Metropolitan Board of Works to cause alterations in existing theatres and music-

halls, and to make regulations with respect to the position and structure of new theatres and music-halls. The Act provides that, whenever it appears to the board that theatres and music-halls containing a superficial area of not less than 500 square feet, which at the time of the passing of the Act are so defective in their structure that special danger from fire may result to the public frequenting the same, then and in every such case the board may, with the consent of the Lord Chamberlain in the case of theatres under his jurisdiction, or of the Secretary of State in all other cases, if, in the opinion of the Board, such structural defects can be remedied at a moderate expenditure, by notice in writing, require the owners to make such alterations as may be necessary in a reasonable time, and, if the owner fails, to impose a penalty not exceeding £50, and £5 a day while the default continues. The owner, within fourteen days, may give notice of appeal, and the First Commissioner of Works is to appoint an arbitrator, whose decision is to be final. With regard to new theatres and other public establishments for entertainments, the places are to be constructed to protect the public from the danger of fire, and also the neighbourhood, with heavy penalties for non-compliance. Such places are not to be open until a certificate is obtained, and all such buildings are to be inspected by the officers of the board.

#### THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Our Illustrations this week represent the exterior of the Tunisian, Egyptian, and Swedish pavilions, adjacent to each other, in the Trocadéro Park; the outside and inside of the Monaco pavilion, likewise in the Trocadéro Park; the façade of the Austrian Section, in the Avenue of Nations, which is the central avenue of the Exhibition Palace in the Champ de Mars; and the entrances to the Persian and Siamese Sections, that of Annam, in Cochinchina, and those of the petty Principality of Monaco and the petty Italian Republic of San Marino, in the same avenue of the Exhibition Palace. The Tunisian and Swedish buildings have been described upon former occasions. The Egyptian, on the west side of the Trocadéro, is a structure of two huge pyramidal blocks, with truncated summits, connected by a gallery, beneath which is the ponderous-looking doorway; the side walls have no windows, but the back wall, in its upper part, has a wide bay, opening to the south, and overlooking the Seine and the Champ de Mars. The only decoration is that of coloured bands and miniature colonnades on the massive piers to the right and left of the entrance. Passing over to the Champ de Mars, and entering the Exhibition Palace, as we proceed up the Central Avenue, where the entrance to each nation's particular location is adorned with a façade, often exemplifying its peculiar style or fashion of architecture, the Austro-Hungarian façade commands our attention. It has no pretensions, indeed, to be especially characteristic of the architecture of Austria or Hungary, but it is an elegant, graceful, and appropriate front, consisting of two equal square blocks, one for each division of the two-fold Monarchy, built of stone, having two storeys with a balustrade on the top, connected together by an arcade or portico of nine arches, supported on coupled pillars of white stone; and the arcade is surmounted by allegorical statues of the Fine Arts. The Austrian Imperial standard is displayed at one end and that of the Hungarian Kingdom at the other, which has a certain political significance. The group of buildings, with very narrow frontage to each, shown in another of our Engravings, requires a few words to distinguish one part from the other. Beginning at the left-hand side of the Engraving, the reader is to observe that here are the three smallest of the European States, apparently under one roof; the arched door, with an heraldic escutcheon above it, is the entrance to the Monaco section of the Exhibition; the window of the first-floor room overhead belongs to San Marino, a little city in the Apennines, whose civic commonwealth, existing since the Middle Ages, has not yet been absorbed by the kingdom of Italy; and the still independent Republic of Andorra, on the south side of the Pyrenees, has likewise a place in the upper storey. Next to this comes the Tunisian portal, with its narrow Saracenic arches, its first-floor window protected by a screened balcony of carved woodwork, a decorated frieze at the top, and a circular turret above all; the whole coloured in alternate wide horizontal bands of red and black. The Siamese front may be recognised by its heart-shaped escutcheon, displaying a white elephant, over the door, and by the triple pagoda roof. The Persian slip of building at the corner, with its pointed angular arch, above and below, and its delicate arabesque ornamentation, is next observed. The wide and lofty triumphal arch to the right hand, with its winged dragons and the flag above, appertains to the Eastern Asiatic kingdom of Annam, which borders on the French colony in Cochinchina.

The longest Act passed in the recent Session was to consolidate and amend the law relating to public health in Ireland. There are 294 clauses in the statute, and several schedules extending to thirty-four sheets. The Act is divided into several parts, and treats on sanitary matters and infectious diseases. Among the penalties is one of £10 for any person having a "wake" over a person dying of an infectious disorder.

At a meeting of the Corporation of Worcester on Monday a resolution was discussed for opposing the project of the Liverpool Corporation to supply their town with water from the Vernier, a tributary of the Severn, on the ground that the diversion of the stream would jeopardise the navigation of the river. After long argument, an amendment was carried adjourning the further consideration of the question to enable the Corporation to obtain the opinion of the engineer of the Severn Navigation Commission on the matter.

An extraordinary general meeting of the British Medical Association was held at Birmingham on Tuesday. Dr. Falconer, of Bath, the president of the association, occupied the chair, and there were, besides many local medical gentlemen, representatives from Sheffield, Warwick, Croydon, and other parts. The object of the meeting was to confirm a resolution passed at a general meeting of the association held at Bath on the 8th inst., to the effect that no female shall be eligible for election as a member of the association. The resolution was unanimously confirmed, on the motion of Dr. Wade, seconded by Dr. De Bartolomé.

Within this year the Missions to Seamen Society, Buckingham-street, Strand, have distributed 80,977 secondhand books, magazines, and pictorial periodicals amongst merchant-ships, for the use of their crews when going to sea. This large number of disused books was sent to the secretary's offices by benevolent ladies and gentlemen, and it included many thousand numbers of the *Illustrated London News*, 2801 bibles and prayer-books, and 9003 hymn-books, very useful for services at sea. The supply is now exhausted, and fifty-eight hon. chaplains and fifty-five chaplains and readers, working afloat in forty-three harbours and roadsteads, solicit a further supply through the medium of the institution.



THE PARIS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.



FACADE OF THE AUSTRIAN SECTION, AVENUE OF NATIONS.



THE PERSIAN, SIAMESE, ANNAM, MONACO, AND SAN MARINO SECTIONS, AVENUE OF NATIONS.





ELY CATHEDRAL.



THE PARIS INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.



THE MONACO PAVILION, IN THE TROCADÉRO PARK: EXTERIOR AND INTERIOR.



## THE VOLUNTEERS.

A rifle-match which annually creates a large amount of interest among the metropolitan volunteers, for the handsome trophy, value fifty guineas, presented by Mr. Holms, M.P. for Hackney, to the battalions in the borough which the hon. gentleman represents in Parliament, came off last Saturday at the Rainham ranges, in Essex. The representative teams of the battalions entitled to compete were the 1st Administrative Battalion Tower Hamlets, commanded by Colonel Sir Fowell Buxton, Bart., the Tower Hamlets Brigade, commanded by Colonel Mapleson, and the 9th Essex (Silvertown), commanded by Colonel W. S. Silver. Each battalion was represented by ten men, who fired seven rounds at each of the ranges of 200, 500, and 600 yards, at Wimbledon 1878 targets. The match began at eleven o'clock at the 200 yards' range, under most depressing circumstances, the targets, owing to the heavy rain, being, instead of white and showing the rings clearly, almost obscured. Here, however, the Brigade was credited with the total score of 263 at this range, where they led the 1st Administrative Battalion by 26 points, and the 9th Essex by 53. At 500 yards the Brigade still further increased their lead, adding 237 to their fine score, as against 206 by the Battalion and 214 by the Essex men. At the final range the Essex men tried hard to retrieve the loss they had incurred at the two previous distances and retain the custody of the trophy, which they had held since last year; and the result was that the Essex battalion outdistanced the Brigade by 30 points, and the 1st Administrative Battalion by 40 points, the respective totals being 189, 159, and 149. Notwithstanding this effort, however, of the Essex team, the good average shooting at the first two ranges of the Brigade stood them the best, and they came in the winners by 19 points, scoring 659 to 640 points by the Silvertown corps, and 565 by the Administrative Battalion.

At the prize-meeting of the Tower Hamlets Brigade, at Ilford last week, the chief winners were:—£10, Private Adams; £8, Sergeant G. Sage; £6, Private Tempest; £5, Private Curran; £4 10s., Corporal Foley; £4, Corporal Arle and Private Bullimore; £3 10s., Sergeant Moore and Private Shaw; £3, Corporal Werner and Corporal Arle.

The battalion prize-meeting of the 2nd London was concluded last week at Rainham; Sergeant Brown was the winner of the Merchant Taylors' Challenge Prize, Corporal White took the Joiners' Challenge Cup, and Sergeant Brown was again successful in the contest for the Salters' Challenge Cup. Sergeant Lowden won Mrs. Rimington's Challenge Cup.—At the H company meeting of the same regiment Colour-Sergeant Green won the Company Badge and first prize, the next places being taken by Sergeant Spooner, Sergeant Swyer, and Corporal Sears.

The B company of the 3rd London also held their meeting at the same time as the latter. Corporal Turpin took the badge and first prize, next in order coming Privates Dewar, Bramsgrove, Denmore, Romaine, and Sergeant Nicholas.

Yesterday week No. 2 Company of the Honourable Artillery Company fired a match against No. 6 Company for the championship of the regiment, which they won by 49 points. The highest scorers of the winning team were Privates Munn and Chandler.

The third and last silver cup competition of the South London Rifle Club resulted in a victory for Sergeant Fraser, London Rifle Brigade.

The prize-meeting of the 7th Surrey at Wimbledon was brought to a close last week, the following being the chief winners:—Series A: £5 5s., Corporal Eccles; £4 4s., Private Hart; £3 3s. each, Private Suttill, Private Lee, and Private Richards. Series B: £7 7s., Private Hart; £5 5s., Private Lee; £4 4s., Corporal Holland; £3 10s., Colour-Sergeant Mansell; £3 3s. each, Corporal Francis, Private Martin, and Lieutenant Chubb. Series C: £5 5s., Private Suttill; £3 3s., Corporal Holland. Series D: £3 3s., Corporal Eccles; £2 2s. each, Colour-Sergeant Mansell, Corporal Holland, and Sergeant Smith. Private Hart won the Colonels and Corporal Broughton the Majors' Challenge Cups; the first places in the grand aggregate series were taken by Privates Suttill and Hart.

The annual prize-meeting of the 19th Surrey began last Saturday, the following being the winners:—£7, Private C. Brown; £5 each, Sergeant Fruen, Private Foster, Lieutenant Sexby, and Lieutenant Richards; £4, Sergeant Hattersley and Sergeant Meredith; £3 3s., Lieutenant Willington and Sergeant-Major Laverock.

A match was fired last Saturday at the Great Marlow range between the 1st Bucks and the H company of the London Brigade, and resulted in a victory for the visitors by 38 points.

The bronze medal of the National Rifle Association for Oxfordshire was won last week at the Oxon County Meeting by Sergeant Thomas of Banbury.

The annual County and All Comers' Meeting of the Yorkshire Association was held on Wednesday and Thursday last week at Strensall-common, and was a great success. The N.R.A. bronze medals were won by Sergeant Bogg, of Bradford, 1st West Riding medal; Sergeant John Depledge, Doncaster, 2nd West Riding medal; Private Holmes, Northallerton, North Riding medal; and Sergeant Kirk, Hull, East Riding medal. The principal winners in the various all-comers' competitions were as follows: Class E.—To all members of the association: £10, Colour-Sergeant Love, Scarborough; £8, Colour-Sergeant Goddard, Rotherham; £6, Sergeant Gilder, Harrow; £5, Sergeant Bogg, Bradford; Private Kelsey, Leeds; £4, Quartermaster-Sergeant Ruxton, Doncaster; Sergeant-Major Hodgson, Hull; £3, Sergeant Woolley, Chester, Lieutenant Mitchelson, Pickering, and Lieutenant Batley, Huddersfield. Class G.—All Comers, Military Breechloaders: £5, Mr. Eddison, Leeds; £3, Private Johnson, Carlisle, Sergeant-Major Gilder, Harrow; and £2, Sergeant Harrison, Ripon. Class F.—All Comers: £15, Lieutenant Redman, Stockton; £12, Private Holmes, Northallerton; £10, Private Chapman, Wensleydale; £7, Quartermaster Cortis, Worthing; and Major Burt, Birmingham; £5, Lance-Corporal Allinson, Middleton; Private Kelsey, Leeds; Private Wilson, Ossett; and Private Smith, London Rifle Brigade; £4, Sergeant Smith, Rotherham; Sergeant Falconer, Middlesbrough; and Sergeant Allen, Doncaster; Colour-Sergeant Slater, Oldham; Sergeant Metcalf, Richmond; Sergeant Woolley, Chester; Lance-Corporal Ellison, Barnsley; £3, Mr. Eddison, Leeds; Private Jenner, Manchester; and Private C. F. Lowe (S. M.) Class I.—All Comers: £4 10s., Lieutenant Allison, Middlesex, and Private Bonner, Sleaford; £3, Private Kelsey, Leeds; Lieutenant Livesey, Worthing; Corporal Short, Harrow; and Corporal Taylor, Ripon. Class H.—All Comers—Military Breechloaders: £5, Quartermaster Cortis, Worthing; £3, Captain Crowther, Huddersfield; Sergeant-Instructor Gilder, Harrow; £2, Private H. Smith, London Rifle Brigade, and Lieutenant Livesey, Worthing. Class K.—All Comers, "The Wilton," £20 for Sniders: £5, Major Shepherd, Bradford; £3, Captain Mayman, Dewsbury, and Captain Ellis, Batley.

At an inspection on Monday of the 1st Administrative Battalion Hants Volunteers, encamped by the sea at Hayling Island, General M'Murdo, who came in a non-official capacity, said that he was pleased to inspect the battalion to see what progress had been made since its origin, eighteen years ago. The drill reflected great credit both on the men and their excellent Colonel (Sir W. Humphrey). The advance in line was excellently performed, and it was by such a steady advance that an advantage would be gained over an enemy. Referring to the rapidity of some movements, he suggested that small flags should be carried by the pivot men in their muskets, in order that the men should know their leaders without confusion. Looking at the work done that day, he had never seen some of the movements surpassed by any of the forces, either regular or irregular. The battalion is comprised of companies from the towns of Winchester, Botley, Romsey, Andover, Hartley-Witney, Alresford, Alton, and Basingstoke, and numbers 615 on parade.

The twelfth annual prize-meeting of the 2nd Administrative Battalion Middlesex Rifle Volunteers took place recently at the Park range, Tottenham. The proceedings began with a competition for the battalion drill prizes, given by Lieutenant-Colonel Warner, one for the best shot at 200 yards (five rounds) and the other for 500 yards (five rounds). The first was secured by Bugler Williams, of the 13th, and the second by Corporal Minns, of the same corps. Then followed the officers' prizes. The winners were Private Denyar, 33rd; Lieutenant Williams, 41st; Sergeant O'Brien, 41st; Corporal Horwood, 33rd. The competition for the challenge cup, battalion badge, and prizes came next, with the following results:—Cup and badge, and a prize value £3, Corporal Alexander, 13th; second prize, Sergeant Gilbert, 41st; best at 200 yards, Private Crocker, 41st; best at 500, Private Greenward, 12th; best at 600, Sergeant Dobbs, 33rd. The other prizes in this competition fell to Sergeant Seaward, 33rd; Private Smith, 41st; Private Stringer, 12th; Captain Harrison, 12th; Private Lingard, 41st; Private Luff, 41st; Colour-Sergeant Blake, 14th; Corporal Conn, 33rd; Sergeant Janes, 14th; Corporal Warr, 13th. The Marksman Prize, given by Lieutenant-Colonel Warner, was won by Lieutenant Sharpe, 41st; and the Consolation Prizes were taken by Private Norman, 13th; Sergeant Giles, 33rd; and Corporal Palmer, 41st.

Yesterday week the meeting which had been in progress since Tuesday, the 20th inst., among nearly 2500 competitors of the Army, Navy, and auxiliary forces for prizes of the aggregate value of between £400 and £500, was brought to a close at the Browdown ranges, and has been productive of some splendid practice with military rifles—the Martini-Henry, with which the regular troops are armed, and the weapon still in use among the volunteers, the Snider. In the first match for the rank and file of the Army and auxiliary forces, and to seamen below the grade of first-class petty officers, twenty-five prizes, of the total value of £35, were offered. Lance-Corporal Kemp, second battalion 12th Regiment, won the first prize; and a representative of the Navy, Seaman Coleman, of her Majesty's ship *Excellent*, took the second honour. Sergeant-Major Tuck gained the first prize open to naval petty officers and sergeants, and Colour-Sergeant Strachan and Sergeant-Instructor Bonner second and third. Major Nixon, Royal Marine Artillery, carried off the Browdown Cup. In the Officers' Match, Captain Moore, second battalion 4th Regiment, won the first prize, and Lieutenant Furner, first battalion 60th Rifles, took the second. In the match of "Soldiers versus Seamen," Private Callaghan, 56th Regiment, won the first prize, a silver watch; and the second prize of £5 went to Corporal Salter, also of the 56th. In the Sergeants' and Petty Officers' Match, Sergeant Legg, Royal Marines, took the first prize, and Colour-Sergeant Newman, of the Hants Rifle Volunteers, the second, of £4; Sergeant-Instructor Moulton, 56th Regiment, took the first prize, a silver tankard, in the Browdown Cup contest; and Barrack-Sergeant Patterson, Royal Marine Artillery, the second, £5; and Lieutenant Atkinson, 56th Regiment, the third. The Ladies' Champion Belts, value £5 each, were won by Captain Gosling, 37th Regiment, and Lieutenant Evans, 30th Regiment. The "Army and Navy" contest produced some fine shooting, and again the first honour went to a representative of the first line of defence—Seaman Rewell, of her Majesty's ship *Excellent*; Rowley, of the same ship, being second, and Sergeant Deane, 64th Regiment, third. For the Army Skirmishing Competition, the 55th Regiment had a close struggle with the 109th, but eventually were declared the winners, beating the 109th, who took second place. The second battalion of the 60th Rifles was third. The prize which the 55th have won is a handsome carriage clock, mounted and inscribed. The match for the Ladies' Silver Belts, five rounds, resulted in some splendid shooting, two of the officers making only one off the highest possible score, Lieutenant Brooke, of the 94th Regiment, and Major Tuson, Royal Marine Artillery, the prize eventually being awarded to the former. The third contest for the Browdown Cup brought thirty-eight competitors to the lists, and the silver tankard was taken by Lieutenant-Colonel Hume, of the 55th Regiment, Sergeant Collins, Royal Marines, taking second place and winning £5. Lieutenant Godsel, 52nd Regiment, took the first prize (a silver pocket flask) in the officers' competition, and Captain Moore, second battalion 4th Regiment, took the second prize, a field-glass.

Rear-Admiral Sir William Edmonstone, M.P. for Stirling-shire, gave his customary annual dinner yesterday week to the tenantry on his estate in the Dunreath Arms Inn, Kilsyth. Sir William occupied the chair.

The important Act to consolidate the law relating to weights and measures has been issued. On the Act coming into force on Jan. 1 there is to be a uniformity of weights and measures in the United Kingdom. The statute extends to eighty-six sections and several schedules, and repeals a number of Acts and portions of other statutes. The Act is divided into five parts, and the latter two relate to Scotland and Ireland. The imperial standards of weights and measures deposited in the Standards Department of the Board of Trade are to continue to be the standards, and all articles, with special exceptions, to be sold according to the same; offenders as to unjust weights and measures to be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5 for a first offence and £10 for a second offence. "Every weight, except where the small size of the weight renders it impracticable, shall have the denomination of such weight stamped on the top or side thereof in legible figures and letters." The Board of trade are to have all powers and perform all duties as to weights and measures, the "local authorities" in every county and borough to provide local standards, and each "local authority" to appoint inspectors of weights and measures, and all expenses to be paid out of the local rates. Orders in Council may be made to carry out the Act. In a table the metric equivalents of imperial weights and measures are given. Penalties are set forth for infringements of the provisions, and the Act with the schedules will require consideration before the time of its operation. As it is a consolidation of the law the other Acts specified will be repealed.

## THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.

The Secretary of State has issued an order, founded on the recommendation of the Committee appointed to inquire into the pay and organisation of the metropolitan police force, authorising the following changes, to date from the 19th inst.:—

Station Sergeants: 1. The class of station sergeants is abolished, and the rank of third-class inspectors substituted, with weekly pay of £2 5s. 2. Station sergeants at present permanently appointed to that duty are to be promoted to the rank of third-class inspector without examination, but they must pass the usual Civil Service examination before they are promoted to second-class inspectors. 3. In future promotions from the ranks of sergeant to third-class inspector candidates must pass the examination laid down for the rank of inspector. 4. Promotions to the rank of third-class inspector will not be confined to sergeants serving in divisions where vacancies may occur, but be thrown open to all divisions in the service. 5. Third-class inspectors are to wear inspectors' uniforms.

Sergeants: The weekly pay of sergeants will be as follows:—After five years' service complete, 38s. per week; after two years' and under five years', 36s.; less than two years', 34s.

Constables: 1. The advancement of constables to second class will take place in future on the completion of three years' service, provided their conduct has been such as to merit the Commissioners' favourable consideration. 2. The strength of the first class constable is augmented to 3500 (a very large augmentation), and advancements to that class will, as heretofore, be made as vacancies occur.

Acting Sergeants: 1. Constables hereafter appointed acting sergeants will receive 1s. per week in addition to the ordinary pay of their class for the first two years' service in that capacity, and an additional sum of 1s. per week after that period. 2. Appointments as acting sergeants to be limited to first and second class constables, to be selected, as occasion arises for their services, by divisional superintendents, and approved by district superintendents. Special attention to be given to the claims of first-class constables who are qualified to act as sergeants in all respects except passing the educational test. Number for the present limited to 100, to be allotted to the exterior district in the proportion of about 2 per cent on the present strength of constables, in addition to the authorised strength of 10 per cent of section sergeants. (Here follows a list of divisions affected by this regulation.) 3. Acting sergeants are to wear two-bar chevrons.

Third-class Inspectors: Returns are to be sent to this office, 24th inst., giving particulars in the following form of the third-class inspectors. (Particulars as to warrants, number, name, date of joining, promotion to sergeant, and permanent appointment to station duty, with any remarks necessary.) Then follows a long list of the officers advanced by this order.

In the case of promotion of station sergeants to the rank of third-class inspectors, the increase in pay is 5s. per week; in the other classes, 4s., 2s., &c. Besides this, the saving of several years' service in waiting for promotion is effected by the new order.

The *Times* says that the changes and promotions thus begun have come as a surprise upon the force; but, notwithstanding the considerable advantages which the order confers upon several branches of the service, it is only regarded as an earnest of the Government to give early consideration to all the classes embraced in the force.

Another new department is to be formed at Scotland-yard—"The Public-house Register Department"—in connection with which Mr. J. E. Davis, the legal adviser to the Chief Commissioner, has issued an order to the whole of the divisions within the metropolitan district calling for returns regarding public-houses. A report is to be furnished by the various superintendents of every public-house in their divisions, and all particulars connected therewith. The value (approximate), the rental, and the rateable value of each house is to be given; also, whether it was licensed under the old Act or new; the number of tenants it has had since the passing of the Act of 1872, what they were before they entered the business, and (in the case of those that have left the house) what are they doing now, whether the house bears a good name, or whether there have been any convictions against it or the holder of the license.

## THE WINTER ASSIZES.

By an Order in Council, dated Osborne, Aug. 14, 1878, the Winter Assizes are directed to be held as follows:—

The northern and Salford divisions of the county of Lancaster will be united under the name of the Winter Assize County No. 1, and the assizes held at Manchester.

The counties of Cumberland and Westmorland will be united under the name of the Winter Assize County No. 2, and the assizes held at Carlisle.

The county and city of York will be united under the name of the Winter Assize County No. 3, and the assizes held at Leeds.

The county and city of Lincoln and the county of Nottingham will be united under the name of the Winter Assize County No. 4, and the assizes held at Nottingham.

The counties of Derby, Leicester, and Rutland will be united under the name of the Winter Assize County No. 5, and the assizes held at Leicester.

The counties of Northampton, Bedford, and Buckingham will be united under the name of the Winter Assize County No. 6, and the assizes held at Bedford.

The counties of Norfolk and Suffolk will be united under the name of the Winter Assize County No. 7, and the assizes held at Norwich.

The counties of Huntingdon and Cambridge will be united under the name of the Winter Assize County No. 8, and the assizes held at the Shirehall at Chesterton.

The counties of Oxford and Berks will be united under the name of the Winter Assize County No. 9, and the assizes held at Oxford.

The county and city of Worcester and the counties of Hereford, Monmouth, and Gloucester will be united under the name of the Winter Assize County No. 10, and the assizes held at Gloucester.

The counties of Salop and Stafford will be united under the name of the Winter Assize County No. 11, and the assizes held at Stafford.

The county of Southampton and the counties of Wilts and Dorset will be united under the name of the Winter Assize County No. 12, and the assizes held at Winchester.

The counties of Devon and Cornwall will be united under the name of the Winter Assize County No. 13, and the assizes held at Exeter.

The counties of Montgomery, Merioneth, Carnarvon, Anglesea, Denbigh, and Flint will be united under the name of the Winter Assize County No. 14, and the assizes held at Ruthin.

The county of Glamorgan, the county and borough of Carmarthen, the county of Pembroke, the county of the town of Haverfordwest, and the counties of Cardigan, Brecknock, and Radnor will be united under the name of the Winter Assize County No. 15, and the assizes held at Swansea.

The county of Sussex, the county of the city of Canterbury, and so much of the county of Kent as is not within the Central Criminal Court District will be united together under the name of the Winter Assize County No. 16, and the assizes held at Maidstone.

The county of Herts and so much of the county of Essex as is not within the Central Criminal Court District, will be united under the name of the Winter Assize County No. 17, and the assizes held at Chelmsford.

The Most Rev. Dr. Macarthy, vice-president of Maynooth College, was consecrated Roman Catholic Bishop of Kerry on Sunday in the cathedral, Killarney. The consecrating Bishop was the Right Rev. Dr. Croke. Lord Kenmare read an address of welcome to the new Bishop.

A banquet was given at Torquay last Saturday night to celebrate the completion of an important sanitary work, a new intercepting sewer having been constructed, by which the sewage of the town is conveyed to a headland two miles distant and there discharged into the Channel. The sewer is altogether three miles long, and 6400 ft. have been tunnelled through hard rock. The total cost of the work is £70,000. Sir L. Palk, M.P., Sir J. Kennaway, M.P., and Sir Joseph Bazalgette were present at the banquet; and the last named, under whose advice the work was carried out, stated that there were few, if any, provincial towns which had undertaken more comprehensive, satisfactory, and complete works for the total removal of their sewage.—Another important scheme is the water supply to the town. The water is obtained from a mountain stream on Dartmoor, twenty miles from Torquay; it is brought home by gravitation, and stands next in purity to that of Loch Katrine, used by Glasgow. The authorities are engaged in doubling the area of the storage reservoirs, which will enable them to give a continuous supply.



## OBITUARY.

## MADAME VAN DE WEYER.

Elizabeth, Madame Van de Weyer, of New Lodge, Windsor Forest, whose death is just announced, was the only child of the late Joshua Bates, Esq., of Sheen House, Surrey, and Winkfield-place, Berks, by Lucretia Augusta, his wife, daughter of Samuel Sturgis, Esq., of Boston, America; and was married, in 1839, to his Excellency Sylvain Van de Weyer, Minister of State and late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the King of the Belgians. She was left a widow in 1874. Madame Van de Weyer had the high honour of enjoying the friendship of her Majesty. The Queen paid frequent visits to her at New Lodge. Her eldest son, Major Victor William Bates Van de Weyer, J.P., married, in 1868, Lady Emily Georgina, youngest daughter of William, second Earl of Craven.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Captain Edrom Augustus Porcher, R.N., aged fifty-three.

Robert Nicholson, Esq., of Abbotsfield, Chester, J.P., on the 20th inst., aged sixty-five.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas Alexander Pasley Dirom, of Mount Annan, late R.H.A., aged forty-seven.

Colonel John Bontein, Retired List, H.M. Bengal Army, on the 17th inst., at Ledbury-road, in his seventieth year.

Major John Godfrey, late 43rd Bengal Native Light Infantry, on the 14th inst., at Leamington, aged sixty-eight.

Lady Lumsden (Eliza), wife of Sir James Lumsden, formerly Lord Provost of Glasgow, on the 21st inst., at Arden House, Dumbartonshire.

His Excellency Señor Don Pedro Galvez, for the last eight years Minister for Peru at the Court of St. James's, on the 23rd inst., at the Hôtel du Palais Royal, Paris.

The Rev. Arthur Gibson, M.A., some time Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, and for fifty years Vicar of Chedworth, Gloucestershire, on the 7th inst., aged ninety-three.

The Rev. Hugh Stewart, Rector of Kilsoran, in the county of Wexford, and Chancellor of the Dioceses of Ossory and Ferns, on the 15th inst., in his eighty-fourth year.

Mrs. Wilkinson (Annie Margaret), wife of the Right Rev. Bishop Wilkinson, on the 14th inst., at Caerhages, Cornwall, aged thirty-three.

Augustus William Hegman, Esq., formerly Captain 2nd Dragoons, on the 18th inst., at Shangana Castle, Bray, in the county of Dublin, aged eighty-two.

Favell Lee, widow of the late Rev. Thomas Mortimer (Author of "The Peep of Day," and other works for children), aged seventy-six, on the 22nd inst., at Runtun, near Cromer.

Mr. Leonard Thompson, of Sheriff Hutton Park. The deceased gentleman, who was born in 1806, married Lady Mary Fitzwilliam, sister of the present Earl. He is succeeded in his estates by his nephew, Mr. E. Percy Thompson.

Lady Limond (Jessie), widow of Major-General Sir James Limond, C.B., late Madras Artillery, and daughter of the late John Campbell, Esq., of Ormidale, Argyllshire, on the 16th inst., at 15, Eaton-terrace, aged eighty-five.

Mr. Benjamin Colls, chairman of the City Lands Committee of the Corporation of London and a member of the Irish Society, somewhat suddenly, at Bray, North Wicklow. He was on his way home to London after an official visit to Londonderry and Coleraine on the society's business.

Mr. S. S. Dickinson, Chairman of the Gloucestershire Quarter Sessions, on the 24th inst., at his residence, Browns-hill, Stroud. He represented Stroud in the last Parliament, was chairman of the local board of guardians and of the magisterial bench, and held a number of public offices.

The Hon. Thomas John Wynn, eldest son and heir apparent of Lord Newborough, on the 25th inst., at Glyn, Carnarvonshire. He was born in 1840; married, in 1871, Sibyl Anna Katherine, eldest daughter of Edwin Corbett, Esq., her Majesty's Minister resident at Guatemala, and leaves one infant daughter and a son, William Charles, born in 1873, now heir to the title of Newborough.

Penelope Elizabeth Marie, Miss Lenigan, of Castle Ffogerly, a considerable Irish heiress, and the representative of the old Celtic family of O'Ffogerly of the county of Tipperary, on the 3rd inst., at Bad-Gastein, Austria. She was the last surviving child of the late James Lenigan, Esq., of Castle Ffogerly, J.P. and D.L., High Sheriff in 1864, by Eleanor Frances, his wife, sister of William Evans, Esq., M.P. for Leominster. The representation of the family appears to be now in the issue of Miss Lenigan's aunt, Anna Elizabeth, wife of John Denis Ryan, Esq.

General Henry Cooper, on the 24th inst., after a few hours' illness. The deceased officer entered the Army in 1829, and commanded the reserve battalion of the 45th Regiment in the Kaffir War of 1846-7, and one wing of the same regiment throughout the Kaffir War of 1850-3. He was appointed Commandant of the Natal Colony at the close of the war. General Cooper was appointed Colonel of the 79th Regiment (Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders) in 1870, and was transferred to the 45th in 1876. His commission as General dates from Oct. 1, 1877.

Major-General Oakes, C.B., at Farnham, Surrey, on the 22nd inst., after a long and painful illness. The General, with his family, had resided at Farnham for some years. He returned to England but a few weeks ago, having passed the winter in the south of France. General Oakes, who had seen much active service, entered the Army in 1846, served with the 12th Lancers in the Kaffir War, 1850 and 1853 (medal); also in the Crimea from May 2, 1855 (medal, with clasps for Sebastopol, Sardinian, and Turkish medal, and the Fifth Class of the Medjidie). The General was also Inspector of Auxiliary Cavalry.

Lord Blackburn, Mr. Justice Barry, Mr. Justice Lush, and Sir James Stephen, Q.C., are the Commissioners who are to consider the draught penal code during the recess; Mr. Hugh Cowie, barrister-at-law, is secretary to the Commission.

Mr. T. Brassey, M.P., distributed the prizes at the annual flower show in connection with the St. Paul's Working Men's Club, Hastings, on the 22nd inst. The hon. gentleman said that in his opinion there was no effort which had been set on foot amongst the working classes which so much deserved their sympathy and good wishes as shows of that description.

The decrease in the extent of land under crops in Ireland in 1878 is, as the Registrar-General's returns show, 62,198 acres. The chief decrease in cereals is in oats, and in green crops is in potatoes. Flax also shows a decreased acreage of 11,572. There is an increase in the number of horses in Ireland, but a decrease in cattle, the latter entirely in the province of Ulster. The general result is to indicate a decline in agricultural prosperity, though a slight one, in consequence of the bad harvest of last year. The yield from all crops this year will be large.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

M P (Shrewsbury).—Difficulty of solution is not an essential quality; but, apart from the question of difficulty, we disapprove of casting in a chess problem. How is the solver to know that the King and Rook have not been moved?

H F M (Mansfield, U.S.A.).—Your solution of No. 1796 is correct.

B L (Berlin).—We are obliged to M. Wladimiroff for the problems, and to yourself for the courteous letter which accompanied them.

L S (Temple).—Mate cannot be forced by two Knights and a King against the solitary King. There is no good work upon end games readily obtainable. The book by King and Horwitz has been out of print many years.

W S B. (Problem No. 1800 is not so easy as you think. You have failed to observe that Black's first move in your proposed solution discovers check to the White King. You are not alone in this error, however, as some thirty or forty other correspondents have fallen into the same trap.

W N (Strabane).—You are wrong as regards Nos. 1795 and 1797. In the former, after the moves, 1. Q takes Kt (ch), K to Q 4th, 2. R to K 4th, Black plays, 2. P to Q 5th; and in the latter, Black's answer to 1. B to K B 7th is 1. P to K B 4th.

J B (Paris).—If you will send the problems transcribed upon diagrams we shall have pleasure in examining them.

EAST MARDEN.—A curiosity no doubt, but the construction is exceedingly clever.

J C (Glasgow).—Very neat indeed; it shall have early publication.

MARIANA (Bruges).—We hope you are satisfied about No. 1798. Please look at No. 1800 again, the checks and counter-checks have puzzled many of our correspondents.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1798 received from Pretaxat, D Hazlewood, and P S Shenale.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1799 received from M and G M B W, Emile Frau, Clarissa, Polichinello, J K, Portous-road, Edipus, J Borda, Franklin Institute, W Nicholls, B Lewy, and P S Shenale.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1800 received from Alfred, J F Spiers, Leonora and Leon, F W R Gray, J Wontone, R Ronghead, W Alston, N Powell, Americana, S Threlfall, W Lee, St J E, R T King, A Mackenzie, J S W, P Hampton, C Schofield, W Cowell, R R, B Stone, G Reeves, W Nelson, H Burgher, S Adams, R Elmore, N Brock, D Leslie, Long Stop, Black Knight, M Whiteley, Simplex, M Rees, S Western, T W Hope, T Edgar, A R G, Triton, Liz, S R of Leeds, E Worsley, L of Teuro, C J G, T Greenbank, S D Hessel, P de Page, E L G, Pretaxat, T P R, E E Ellison, A Wood, Borough (Shepherd's-bush), N Lumbelow, E P Yalliamy, Dr F St, R H Brooks, Peniston, Alpha, J de Honsteyn, Lulu, Dabbehill, Portous road, D C Maxwell, J Hunter, Copiapino, W Leeson, East Marden, B Phelan, J K, Waldenburg (Lindau), M T Check, G H V, E H H V, Semaj, H M Frideaux, Herward, S D G, B Lewy, and P S Shenale.

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1799.

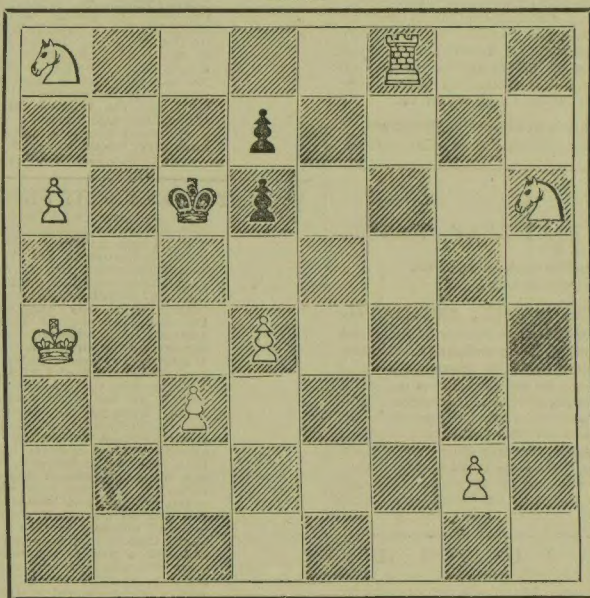
WHITE. BLACK.  
1. R to Q 3rd P takes R\*  
2. B to Q 2nd K takes Kt  
3. B to B 6th. Mate.

\* If 1. K takes Kt, then 2. B to B 5th (ch), &c.; and if 1. P to Q B 6th, then 2. Kt to Q 6th, mating next move. White may, however, play 1. Kt to Q 6th without affecting the result.

## PROBLEM No. 1802.

By E. N. FRANKENSTEIN.

## BLACK.



## WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

## ENGLAND v. AMERICA.

The following interesting Game occurred in the International Match by Correspondence now pending. It was played between Mr. H. BREWER, on the side of England, and Mr. EUGENE DELMAR, of Brooklyn.

(Bishop's Gambit.)

|                  |                 |  |                 |
|------------------|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| WHITE (Mr. B.)   | BLACK (Mr. D.)  | WHITE (Mr. B.)   | BLACK (Mr. D.)  |
| 1. P to K 4th    | P to K 4th      | The two last moves of Black appear to us to be very ill-judged. The Knight now blocks up the Queen and renders her a very conspicuous object for White's attack. |                 |
| 2. P to K B 4th  | P takes P       | 14. Kt to Q 3rd  | P to K B 6th    |
| 3. B to B 4th    | P to Q 4th      | 15. Kt to Kt 3rd   | P takes P (ch)  |
| 4. B takes P     | Q to R 5th (ch) | 16. K takes P  | Kt takes P (ch) |
| 5. K to B sq     | P to K Kt 4th   | His only resource to save the Queen.   |                 |
| 6. Kt to Q B 3rd | B to Kt 2nd     | 17. K to B 2nd   | Q to Kt 3rd     |
| 7. P to Q 4th    | Kt to K 2nd     | 18. R takes Kt   | B to K 3rd      |
| 8. Kt to B 3rd   | Q to R 4th      | 19. Kt to B 4th  | Q to Kt 4th     |
| 9. P to K R 4th  | P to K R 3rd    | 20. R to R 5th   | Q to K 2nd      |
| 10. P to K 5th   |                 | 21. B takes B  | P takes B       |

It was, of course, desirable to avoid the attack springing from 10. Kt to Kt 3rd, which leads to a well-known draw by perpetual check.

10. P to Q B 3rd  
Black would have done better by playing 10. Kt to Q 3rd, afterwards moving out the Bishop, and casting on the Queen's side.  
11. B to B 4th P to Kt 5th  
12. Kt to K sq Kt to Kt 3rd  
13. Kt to K 4th Castles  
and wins, for Black must now either sacrifice his Queen for Knight, or submit to be mated in three moves.

## THE COUNTIES CHESS ASSOCIATION.

A Game played in the first-class Tourney between Mr. THOROLD, the winner of the first prize, and Mr. F. S. ENSOR.—(Irregular Opening.)

|  |                |                                  |                |
|--|----------------|----------------------------------|----------------|
| WHITE (Mr. T.)   | BLACK (Mr. E.) | WHITE (Mr. T.)                   | BLACK (Mr. E.) |
| 1. P to K B 4th  | P to K 4th     | 11. Kt to Kt 5th                 | Kt to K B 3rd  |
| 2. P takes P   | P to Q 3rd     | 12. Q to K 2nd                   | R to K B sq    |
| 3. P takes P   | B takes P      | 13. Kt takes B                   | K takes Kt     |
| 4. Kt to K B 3rd   | B to K 3rd     | 14. B to Kt 5th                  | Kt to Kt 3rd   |
| This eccentric defence is known on the continent of Europe as the "From Gambit," but it was played in England by English amateurs many years before the appearance of Herr From's analysis. The correct line of play for Black at this point is either 4. P to Kt 4th or 4. Kt to K R 3rd. |                | 15. P to B 4th                   | Q Kt to Q 2nd  |
| 5. P to K 4th  | P to K B 3rd   | 16. Kt to Q B 3rd                | P to K 4th     |
| 6. P to Q 4th  | Kt to Q 2nd    | 17. P to Q 5th (ch)              | K to K 2nd     |
| 7. B to Q 3rd  | P to K R 4th   | 18. B takes P                    | Q to Kt 3rd    |
| 8. Castles   |                | 19. Q to Kt 4th                  | K to Q sq      |
| From a player of Mr. Ensor's force this move is altogether inexcusable, more especially in an important tourney.   |                | 20. Q to K 6th                   | P to R 3rd     |
| 9. P to K 5th  | P takes P      | 21. B to Kt 4th                  | K to B 2nd     |
| 10. B to Kt 6th (ch)   | K to K 2nd     | 22. B takes Kt                   | Kt takes B     |
| The immediate effect of Black's last move is the loss of the Queen.  |                | 23. B to R 3rd                   | Q R to K sq    |
|  |                | 24. Q to B 5th                   | Q to Kt 5th    |
|  |                | 25. Q to Q 3rd                   | Q takes Kt P   |
|  |                | 26. Q R to Kt sq                 | Q to R 6th     |
|  |                | 27. Kt to Kt 5th (ch), and wins. |                |

## CHESS INTELLIGENCE.

The lists of the problem tourney in connection with the *Huddersfield College Magazine* will be closed for British amateurs on the 1st proximo. The prizes in this competition are—First, a silver cup, value £5, given by Mr. Medley from the Löwenthal fund; second, three guineas in cash; third, a set of Staunton chessmen and leather board, value two guineas; and special rewards will be given for the best single problems in two, three, and four moves. From composers residing abroad problems will be received up to December 1 next.

A Sydney correspondent writes that an interesting tourney is now progressing at the Sydney Chess Club. Mr. C. M. Fisher stands alone in the first class, and is handicapped to yield nearly every description of odds to five other classes of lower grades. The usual intercolonial match with Victoria was not played this year.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Jan. 17, 1878) of Mr. John Pearson, late of No. 10, St. James's-place, Westminster, who died on May 8 last, has been proved by Patrick Marcellinus Leonard, the Rev. Edmund Henry Fisher, and Charles Walter Holdich, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £250,000. The testator leaves legacies to his executors, his three sisters, and his nephews and nieces; and the residue of his real and personal estate upon trust for his sisters, Elizabeth Connell, Mary Leonard, and Frances Pearson, and their children.

The will (dated Jan. 2, 1877) of Lieutenant-Colonel Maxwell Hyslop, late of No. 11, Cavendish-place, Bath, who died on June 19 last, was proved on the 12th inst. by Mrs. Mary Hyslop, the widow, and Robert Maxwell Hyslop, the son, the acting executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator gives to his wife his furniture and household effects, and makes up her income to £1000 per annum. The residue of his property he leaves upon trust for his children in equal shares.

The will (dated Feb. 26, 1872) with a codicil (dated April 11, 1874) of the Very Rev. Augustus Page Saunders, D.D., Dean of Peterborough, formerly Head Master of Charterhouse School, who died on the 21st ult. at the Deanery, Peterborough, was proved in London on the 10th inst. by Oliver Augustus Saunders and Alfred Robert Henry Saunders, the sons, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £30,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife his furniture and an immediate legacy of £1000; to his said two sons, £4000 each; the remainder of his property is to be held upon trust for his wife for life; at her death the portions of his six daughters are made up to £4000 each; and the ultimate residue is to be divided among his children, as his wife shall appoint.

The will (dated Nov. 15, 1877) of Thomas Clifford Davies, M.D., late of Plinolas, near Bury, Lancashire, who died on June 13 last, was proved on the 10th inst. by Mrs. Alice Eliza Davies, the widow, the personal estate being sworn under £25,000. The testator's wife being already provided for, he leaves her all his furniture and effects for life; among the bequests to take effect on the death of the wife may be mentioned £1000 to the University of Edinburgh and considerable legacies to relatives. The residuary legatee is testator's nephew, Edward Mucklow, jun.

The will (dated Oct. 10, 1876) with a codicil (dated May 5, 1877) of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George Clay, Bart., formerly of Grantlands Uffculme, Devon, and late of Castle Hill, Dorset, who died on June 30 last, at No. 17, Cavendish-square, was proved on the 9th inst. by Dame Mary Caroline Clay, the widow, and Sir Arthur Temple Felix Clay, the brother, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £8000.

The will (dated Feb. 9, 1878) of Admiral Sir Hastings Reginald Yelverton, G.C.B., who died on the 24th ult., at Bath, was proved on the 10th inst. by Gowran William Barnabyde Robeck, the nephew, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £6000.

The London and North-Western Railway directors are, according to a statement made by Mr. Moon, the chairman of the company, at the half-yearly meeting, ambitious that the line should be worked without an accident; and they were able to boast that during the past half-year no person had been fatally injured.

Lord Sandon opened a new branch Sailors' Home at Liverpool on the 22nd inst. Speaking of the commercial greatness of the country, he said he thought the less the enterprise of our merchants was interfered with by Governmental action the more prosperous it would become. The right hon. gentleman afterwards presented the prizes to the boys being educated on board the training-ship *Indefatigable*, in the Mersey, and addressed them in suitable terms as to their prospects and career in life.

At Newbury on the 22nd inst. the Earl of Carnarvon presided at a meeting of the District Field Club, at which it was stated that the arrangements for the erection of a memorial to Viscount Falkland on the battle-field of Newbury, where he fell, were being rapidly carried out. The noble Earl, in a subsequent speech, congratulated the club on its archaeological researches, and urged upon the members the great value of minute investigations near home. At the close of the meeting a block of granite weighing eleven tons was placed in position as a base for the Falkland Memorial by Alderman Absalom, ex-Mayor of Newbury.

## BOOKS RECEIVED.

Guzman the Good: A Tragedy. The Secretary: A Play. And Miscellaneous Poems. By R. G. Gilman. (Emily Faithful, Victoria Press.)  
Light: A Series of Experiments for Students. By A. Mayer and C. Barnard. Illustrated. Nature Series. (Macmillan.)  
Mary with Many Friends. By Georgina M. Moore. (E. Marlborough and Co.)  
The Apiary; or, Bees, Beehives, and Bee Culture. By Alfred Neighbour. Third Edition. (Kent and Co.)  
Brownie. By C. W. Bardsley. (Marcus Ward and Co.)  
Newport and Cardiff as Shipping Ports. (Newport, Bullock and Son.)  
Brave Men in Action. Thrilling Stories of the British Flag. By Stephen J. MacKenna. (Sampson Low and Co.)  
English Men of Letters: Gibbon. By J. C. Morison, M.A. (Macmillan.)  
Hollybush Hall: "Open House" in an "Open Country." By G. Bowers.  
Hunting Illustrations. New Edition. (Bradbury, Evans, and Co.)  
Ancient Classics: Lucretius. By W. H. Mallock. (Blackwood and Sons.)  
Fashion: Then and Now. Illustrated by Anecdotes, Social, Political, Military, Dramatic, and Sporting. By Lord William Pitt Lennox. 2 vols. (Chapman and Hall.)  
The Hazard of the Die. By Mrs. A. W. Hunt. 3 vols. (Hurst and Co.)  
The Cossacks: A Tale of the Caucasus in 1852. By Count Leo Tolstoy. (Scribner and Co.)  
Paganus People: their Loves and Lives. By Harriet Beecher Stowe. (Sampson Low and Co.)  
A Practical Guide to the Law of Landlord and Tenant. By George Larmuth. (John Heywood, Manchester.)  
The Illustrated Waverley Novels. Old Mortality. By Sir Walter Scott, Bart. Illustrated. (Marcus Ward and Co.)  
Seven Days in London. Second Edition. (Richardson and Best.)  
Monetary Frauds and Extortions: Safe Investments; Value of Property, &c. By Axford Packer. (Hamilton, Adams, and Co.)  
The Organ: Its History and Construction. By Edward J. Hopkins and Edward F. Rimbault, LL.D. Third Edition. (Robert Cocks and Co.)  
On Going to Sleep. By C. H. Moore. (Hardwicke, Piccadilly.)  
Sanitary Engineering: A Guide to the Construction of Works of Sewerage and House Drainage. By Baldwin Latham, C.E. Second Edition. (E. and F. N. Spon, Charing-cross.)  
A Memoir of Lieutenant-General Sir Garnet J. Wolsley. By Charles Rathbone Low. 2 vols. (Bentley and Son.)  
Chambers' Index to Next of Kin, Owners of Unclaimed Money, &c. By Edward Preston. Fourth Edition. (Allen.)  
Charlotte Cushman: Her Letters and Memoir of Her Life. By Emma Stebbings. (Trübner and Co.)  
Current Coin. By the Rev. H. R. Haweis, M.A. (Henry S. King and Co.)  
The Monomaniac of Love. A Study in the Pathology of Character. 2 vols. (Provost and Co.)  
The Eastern Question and the Foreign Policy of Great Britain. By Major-General Hore Crealock, C.B. (Chapman and Hall.)  
Faust: A Tragedy. By T. W. von Goethe. Translated into English Verse by Charles Hartpole Bowen. (Longmans and Co.)  
A Handy Dictionary of Commercial Information. By Edward T. Blackley, F.R.S. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.)  
The English Student's French Examiner. By F. Julien. (Sampson Low.)  
The Paris Exhibition. Handbook to the British Indian Section. By Dr. George C. M. Birdwood, C.S.I. Second Edition.  
Domestic Medicine and Hygiene. By Dr. W. J. Russell. (Everett.)





ELY CATHEDRAL.



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Wall Lights and Lustres for Gas and Candles. Chandeliers in Bronze and Ormoulu.  
**DUPLIX LAMPS**  
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**BROWN and POLSON'S**  
**CORN FLOUR**  
AS BLANCHMANGE WITH STEWED FRUIT.  
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**CORN FLOUR**  
AS BAKED PUDDING WITH STEWED FRUIT.  
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**CORN FLOUR**  
AS CUSTARD PUDDING WITH STEWED FRUIT.

**CHOCOLAT MENIER, in ½ lb. and ¼ lb.**  
Packets.  
For BREAKFAST and SUPPER.

**CHOCOLAT MENIER.**—Awarded Twenty-Three PRIZE MEDALS. Consumption annually exceeds 17,000,000 lbs.

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Sold Everywhere.

**MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S**  
**WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER.**  
**IT CANNOT FAIL TO RESTORE** GREY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. WHEN THE HAIR TURNS GREY, LOSES ITS LUSTRE, AND FALLS OUT, IT SIMPLY REQUIRES NOURISHMENT. MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S WORLD'S HAIR RESTORER, BY ITS GENTLE TONIC ACTION, STRENGTHENS AND INVIGORATES THE HAIR, AND, BY THE OPERATION OF NATURAL CAUSES, GREY OR WHITE HAIR IS QUICKLY RESTORED TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOUR, GLOSS, AND BEAUTY. IT WILL STOP ITS FALLING, AND INDUCE A HEALTHY AND MOST LUXURIOUS GROWTH. USE NO OTHER PREPARATION WITH IT, NOT EVEN OIL OR POMADE, OR ZYLO-BALSAMUM.

**CAUTION!**—The Genuine only in Pink Wrappers. Sold by all Chemists, Perfumers, and Dealers in Toilet Articles.

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Mrs. S. A. ALLEN manufactures two entirely distinct Preparations for the Hair. One or the other is suited to every condition of the Human Hair. Both are never required at one time. For details as to each preparation, kindly read above and below this paragraph. Readers can easily determine which of the two they require.

**MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S**  
**ZYLO-BALSAMUM,**  
For the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. A cooling transparent liquid, entirely vegetable, without sediment.

**A SIMPLE TONIC AND DRESSING** OF INESTIMABLE VALUE TO BOTH SEXES, THE FAVOURITE WITH THE YOUNG AND ALL THOSE WHO HAVE NO GREY HAIR. PRE-MATURE LOSS OF THE HAIR, SO COMMON IN THESE DAYS, MAY BE ENTIRELY PREVENTED BY THE USE OF ZYLO-BALSAMUM. PROMPT RELIEF IN THOUSANDS OF CASES HAS BEEN AFFORDED WHERE THE HAIR HAS BEEN COMING OUT IN HANDFULS. IT PROMOTES A HEALTHY AND VIGOROUS GROWTH. HAIR DRESSED WITH ZYLO-BALSAMUM IS ALWAYS CLEAN, FREE FROM DANDRUFF, AND WITH THAT BEAUTIFUL GLOSS ONLY SEEN IN HEALTHY HAIR. IT IS DELICIOUSLY FRAGRANT. NO OIL OR POMADE SHOULD BE USED WITH IT.

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**GOLDEN STAR**  
**BAY-LEAF WATER.**  
Triple distilled from the fresh leaves of the Bay Tree (Myrica Ascri).

For the **TOILET, NURSERY, and BATH.**  
A few drops on a sponge or towel moistened with water, and the face and hands bathed with it, is very beneficial to the skin, removing all roughness. Most highly recommended to apply after shaving. A small quantity in the bath gives a delightful aroma, and it has most remarkable cleansing properties. Particularly adapted to the bathing of infants and young children. Most grateful to invalids and all who suffer from headache from mental labour or fatigue. Buy only the genuine Golden Star Bay-Leaf Water, sold in three sizes Toilet Bottles, 2s. 6d., 6s., 8s., by Chemists and Perfumers, or on receipt of stamps from the Wholesale Depot, 114 and 116, Southampton-row, London.

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(KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR,  
KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM)  
**LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL.**  
THE PUREST.  
THE MOST PALATABLE.  
THE MOST DIGESTIBLE.  
THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

**DR. DE JONGH'S**  
**LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL,**  
proved by twenty-five years' medical experience to be THE ONLY COD-LIVER OIL which produces the full curative effects in CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

**SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.**  
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"The value of Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

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"The action of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil has proved, in my own experience, particularly valuable, not only in those diseases for which it was originally employed, but also in many cases of weakness of the Singing and Speaking Voice, dependent on Bronchial or Laryngeal Irritation, and in all forms of Strumous Enlargement of Glands, and Discharges from the Ear."

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**DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD-LIVER OIL** is sold only in Capsuled IMPERIAL Half-Pints, 2s. 6d.; Pints, 4s. 9d.; Quarts, 8s.; by all respectable Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.

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**"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."**  
**CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD** Mixture is warranted to cleanse the Blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases its effects are marvellous. In Bottles, 2s. 6d. each, and in Cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each, of all Chemists. Sent to any address for 30 or 132 stamps, of the Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, Lincoln.

**IMPORTANT TO ALL,**  
ESPECIALLY TO CONSULS, SHIP CAPTAINS, EMIGRANTS, AND EUROPEANS GENERALLY, who are visiting or residing in  
**HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES.**  
As a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking away the groundwork of Malarious Diseases and all Liver Complaints, or as a Health-giving, Refreshing, Cooling, and Invigorating Beverage, or as a Gentle Laxative and Tonic in the various forms of Indigestion, use  
**ENO'S FRUIT SALT**  
(PREPARED FROM SOUND RIPE FRUIT).  
**THE TOPIC OF TO-DAY.**  
**THE OCCUPATION OF CYPRUS.**  
**INCREASE OF FEVER AT NICOSIA.**

**JEOPARDY OF LIFE.—GREAT DANGER OF DELAY.**  
After suffering from FEVER FOUR TIMES, in each attack with very great severity—in fact, three of them could not have been more dangerous or critical—from a very extensive and careful observation, I have been enabled to state that, for years, I am perfectly satisfied the "true cause" of fever is a disordered condition of the liver. The office of the liver is to cleanse the blood as a scavenger might sweep the streets. When the liver is not working properly a quantity of effete matter is left floating in the blood. Under these circumstances, should the poison germ of fever be absorbed then the disease results; on the contrary, anyone whose liver and other organs are in a normal condition may be subjected to precisely the same conditions as to contagious influences and yet escape the fever. This, I consider, explains the seeming mystery that some persons who are placed in circumstances peculiarly favourable for the development of fever, who, in fact, live in the very midst of it, escape unscathed. This being the case, the importance of KEEPING THE LIVER IN ORDER CANNOT BE OVER-ESTIMATED; and I have pleasure in directing attention to my FRUIT SALT, which, in the form of a pleasant beverage, will correct the action of the liver, and thus prevent the many DISASTROUS CONSEQUENCES not only as an efficient means of warding off FEVER, but as a REMEDY FOR PREVENTIVE OF BILIOUS or SICK HEADACHES, CONSTIPATION, VOMITING, THIRST, ERRORS OF DIGESTION, GIDDINESS, HEARTBURN, &c. Its great value in keeping the body in health were UNIVERSALLY KNOWN, NO FAMILY WOULD BE WITHOUT A SUPPLY. In many forms of fever, or at the COMPLEXTION OF ANY FEVER, ENO'S FRUIT SALT ACTS AS A SPECIFIC. No one can have a simpler or more efficient remedy; by its use the POISON IS THROWN OFF and the BLOOD RESTORED TO ITS HEALTHY CONDITION. I used my FRUIT SALT freely in my last attack of fever, and I have every reason to say it saved my life. J. C. Eno, Hatcham Fruit Salt Works, S.E.

**WHAT EVERYBODY SHOULD KNOW.**  
HOW IMPORTANT IT IS to every individual to have at hand some simple, effective, and palatable remedy, such as ENO'S FRUIT SALT, to check disease at the onset! For this is the time. With very little trouble you can change the course of the trickling mountain stream, but not the rolling river. It will defy all your tiny efforts. I feel I cannot sufficiently impress this important information upon all Householders or Ship Captains, or Europeans generally who are visiting or residing in any hot or Foreign Climate. Whenever a change is contemplated likely to disturb the condition of health, let ENO'S FRUIT SALT be your companion, for, under any circumstances, its use is beneficial and never can do harm. When you feel out of sorts, yet unable to say why, frequently without any warning you are suddenly seized with lassitude, disinclination for bodily or mental exertion, loss of appetite, sickness, pain in the forehead, dull aching of back and limbs, coldness of the surface, and often shivering, then your whole body is out of order, the spirit of danger has been kindled, but you do not know where it may end; it is a real necessity to have a simple remedy at hand, that will always answer the very best end, with a positive assurance of doing good in every case, and in no case any harm. The Pilot can steer and direct so as to bring the ship into safety, but he cannot quell the raging storm. The common idea when not feeling well is—I will wait and see; perhaps I shall be better to-morrow; whereas, had a supply of ENO'S FRUIT SALT been at hand, and use made of it at the onset, all calamitous results might have been avoided. What dashes to the earth so many hopes, breaks so many sweet alliances, blasts so many auspicious enterprises as untimely death? It is not exaggeration, but simple fact, when I state that any little pecuniary benefit I may derive from the sale of this preparation is absolutely nothing as compared with the immense benefit by those who use it.

**ENO'S FRUIT SALT** is particularly valuable. No traveller should leave home without a supply, for by its use the most dangerous forms of Fever, Blood Poisons, &c., are prevented and cured. It is, in truth, a Family Medicine Chest in the simplest yet most potent form. Instead of being lowering to the system, this preparation has the highest degree of invigorating effect in relieving thirst, giving tone to the system, and aiding digestion is most striking.

**ENO'S FRUIT SALT (one of Nature's own products)** keeps the blood pure, and is thus of itself one of the most valuable means of keeping the blood free from fevers and blood poisons, liver complaints, &c., ever discovered. As a means of preserving and restoring health it is unequalled; and it moreover, a pleasant, refreshing, and invigorating beverage. After a patient and careful observation of its effects when used, I have no hesitation in stating that if its great value in keeping the body healthy were universally known, not a house in the land would be without it nor a single travelling trunk or portmanteau but would contain it.—J. C. Eno.

**ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—IMPORTANT TO ALL TRAVELLERS.**  
"Please send me half a dozen bottles of ENO'S FRUIT SALT. I have tried ENO'S FRUIT SALT in America, India, Egypt, and on the Continent for almost every complaint, fever included, with the most satisfactory results. I can strongly recommend it to all travellers; in fact, I am never without it.—Yours, faithfully, AN ENGLISHMAN, F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S., &c., Executive Engineer, P.W.D., Government of India, June 25, 1878."

**A BLESSING IN EVERY HOUSE.**  
ENO'S FRUIT SALT.  
A lady writes:—"Everything, medicine or food, ceased to act properly for at least three months before I commenced taking it. The little food I could take generally punished me or returned. My life was one of great suffering, so that I must have succumbed before long. To me and our family it has been a great earthly blessing."

**HOW TO AVOID THE INJURIOUS EFFECTS OF STIMULANTS.**—The present system of living—partaking of too rich foods, as pastry, saccharine and fatty substances, alcoholic drinks, and an insufficient amount of exercise—frequently deranges the liver. I would advise all bilious people, unless they are careful to keep the liver acting freely, to exercise great care in the use of alcoholic drinks, avoid sugar, and always dilute largely with water. Experience shows that porter, mild ale, port wine, dark sherries, sweet champagne, liquors, and brandies are all very apt to disorganize; while Hot white wines, and gin or whisky largely diluted with soda-water, will be found the least objectionable. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver; it possesses the power of reparation when digestion has been disturbed or lost, and places the invalid on the right track to health. A world of woes is avoided by those who keep and use ENO'S FRUIT SALT; therefore no family should ever be without it.

**CAUTION.**—Examine each Bottle and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS. Price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 9d. FRUIT SALT WORKS, HATCHAM, LONDON, S.E.

**GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.**  
**JAMES EPPS and CO.,**  
**HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS.**

**THE "Civil Service Gazette" says:—**  
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast-table with a delicate, flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly-nourished frame."

**THE "Naval and Military Gazette" says:—**  
"The nutritive qualities of cocoa over either those of tea or coffee are now so generally acknowledged that the steady increase shown by official statistics in its consumption during recent years ceases to be a matter of surprise. One of the first firms to popularize this now indispensable adjunct to our breakfast-table was Messrs. Epps and Co., whose name, since 1833, has been so continuously before the public, and whose Homoeopathic Cocoa is as familiar in our homes as the proverbial 'household words.' Those whose business it has been to watch at Messrs. Epps's works the elaborate and complex processes, and to note the care and labour bestowed before the crude cocoa bean is considered ready for consumption, cannot but admit that the popularity Messrs. Epps's productions have secured is fully deserved. The vastness of these works may be imagined when it is stated that four millions of pounds of prepared cocoa alone are prepared there yearly. The reputation gained, now many years since, for Mr. James Epps's preparation, both for its purity and its value as a dietetic, has been more than maintained. A constant increasing demand fully testifies to this—which must be as gratifying to Messrs. Epps as it is certainly flattering to the good faith they have kept with the public to secure so gratifying a result."

**"All the Year Round" says:—**  
"Having now disposed of fancy chocolate, let us stroll to the Easton-road, hard by the Regent's Park, to Epps's cocoa manufactory, where may be studied the making of cocoa on a stupendous scale, giving a just idea of the value of these articles, not as luxuries, but as actual food."

**THE "Court Journal" says:—**  
"In a climate so varying and trying as our own, to maintain sound and uniform health, our daily diet cannot be too carefully and attentively studied. Advancing science and recent discoveries have within the last few years been instrumental in adding several most valuable additions to our comparatively short list of dietetic foods. Foremost among these should be ranged cocoa, which, although known here several centuries previously, only came into general use within the last forty years. One of the first to popularize this now indispensable adjunct to our table was Mr. James Epps, whose 'Prepared Cocoa' has gained such just repute for its excellent and nutritious character. Prepared originally on homoeopathic principles, in a soluble and convenient form, and easy of digestion, it met a public demand, speedily became popular, until now Messrs. Epps produce over four millions of pounds of their cocoa a year, and their manufactory is the largest of its kind in this country."

**"Cassell's Household Guide" says:—**  
"We will now give an account of the process adopted by Messrs. James Epps and Co., manufacturers of dietetic articles, at their works in the Easton-road, London."

**THE "Morning Advertiser" says:—**  
"In the middle of the seventeenth century an announcement appeared in one of the few journals of that period, to the effect that 'out of Bishopsgate-street, at a Frenchman's house, is an excellent West India drink, called chocolate, to be sold at reasonable rates.' This is the first record we have of the introduction of cocoa into England. For a time it flourished as a fashionable drink, and then, like all fashions, subsided. Nearly two centuries after, in 1832, the duties, which had been almost prohibitive, were greatly reduced, and one of the first to take advantage of re-establishing the popularity of cocoa was Messrs. James Epps and Co., the Homoeopathic Chemists. Under the name of 'Prepared Cocoa' they introduced a soluble and convenient preparation, which required no boiling, and was palatable and highly nutritious. It met a public want, speedily became popular, and year by year has increased in demand, till the consumption now exceeds four millions of pounds yearly."

**THE "Christian World" says:—**  
"If I am to take cocoa," said I, 'I must know what it is made of; I must examine the process; I must dive into the mystery of its manufacture; I must see and judge for myself what are the ingredients of which it is composed. With this view I made my way to the manufactory of James Epps and Co., in the Easton-road.'

**"John Bull" says:—**  
"In no branches of industry are recent scientific and chemical discoveries more generally applied than in those upon which our food supply is so largely dependent. The luxuries of the last generation have in many cases become the daily necessities of the present. A forcible illustration of this is to be found in the enormous increase in the consumption of cocoa year by year—in exact proportion to the increased facilities for its manufacture. An idea of the vast extent of this industry may be gained from the fact that one firm alone—the Messrs. Epps and Co.—sell over four millions of pounds annually. The 'Homoeopathic Cocoa' of Messrs. Epps has, during the many years it has been before the public, gained great and just repute for its excellent quality and careful preparation certainly entitle it to. A cocoa in soluble form, and combining what are technically known as 'fresh-forming' and 'heating' properties, is clearly an invaluable addition to our scanty list of dietetic foods. Such Messrs. Epps claim for their prepared cocoas, and such analysis and—most valuable of all—experience has proved it to be."

**THE "Church Review" says:—**  
"Although we cannot yet boast of a free breakfast-table, still the active legislation in regard to that object during the last few years leaves us much to be thankful for. A striking instance of the general good resulting from the removal of heavy imposts upon our food supply is afforded by the marvellous increase in the consumption of cocoa since 1833, up to which period an almost prohibitive duty was levied. In 1839 the total amount consumed in this country was less than half a million pounds yearly. At the present time one firm alone, that of Messrs. James Epps and Co., the Homoeopathic Chemists, sell annually four million pounds."

**THE "Civilian" says:—**  
"In the seventeenth century, before either tea or coffee had found their way into the English markets, chocolate was a favourite beverage with the luxurious classes at that period; it then fetched an almost fabulous price per pound. To-day, when modern science and enterprise have placed it within the reach of every class, cocoa is not only still regarded as a palatable and refreshing drink, but is valued for its nutritive and dietetic qualities. One of the first, we believe, who may be credited with introducing cocoa in its present form is Mr. James Epps. Prepared on sound dietetic principles, Epps's Homoeopathic cocoa contains all the nutritive properties of the native product in such a form that they are rendered thoroughly soluble, and, therefore, much more easy of digestion. The natural superabundance of fat present in raw cocoa is, moreover, not only counteracted, but made to serve one of the most essential functions of sound diet. Messrs. Epps's works are now, perhaps, the largest in the country, the cocoa produced there amounting to many million pounds a year."

**"Land and Water" says:—**  
"Through the kindness of Messrs. Epps, I recently had an opportunity of seeing the many complicated and varied processes the cacao bean passes through ere it is sold for public use, and being interested and highly pleased with what I saw during the visit to the manufactory, I thought it a brief account of the case and the way it is manufactured by Messrs. Epps to fit it for a wholesome and nutritious beverage, might be likewise of interest to the readers of 'Land and Water.'"

**GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.**  
**JAMES EPPS and CO.,**  
**HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS.**

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